

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرائي"

## Today's Weather

It will continue to be partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered showers, especially in the northern and central parts of the country. Winds will be northerly to northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly and the sea calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	15	23
Deserts	5	10
Jordan Valley	13	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 23. Sunset: 4:40 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:37 a.m.

## Happy New Year!

This special 12-page issue: the events of 1980 in Jordan (page 3); developments in Jordan and antiquities (page 4); an overview of the Jordanian economy in 1980 (page 5); a year-end survey of cultural life in Jordan (page 6); a look at 1981, through the eyes of residents (page 7); every picture tells a story (page 8-9); economic forecast for 1981 (page 10); and what's coming in 1981 (page 11). We are taking a break for the New Year. The next issue of the Jordan Times will be on Saturday, Jan. 3.

1,500-strength force moved into the Hondur...

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1980 — SAFAR 24, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Israeli court order shields Arab utility

**OKUPIED JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 (Agencies)** — Israeli supreme court issued a temporary restraining order today barring the Israeli government from taking over Jerusalem's Arab-owned electricity company.

The takeover is opposed by the Arabs who see it as an attempt to extend Israeli rule of the Arab sector of Jerusalem and the surrounding parts of the occupied West Bank which the company serves.

A three-judge court refused to let the Energy Ministry buy the Jerusalem District Electricity Company.

The ban will stay in force until the court gives a final ruling. This takes several weeks.

Former foreign minister Abba Eban today attacked the government's decision to take over the company as a contravention of Camp David agreements.

Eban said in the Knesset that the government was destroying a vital seed of Palestinian autonomy instead of encouraging it.

Such a company did not exist, a government which was serious about autonomy would have to set one up, he said.

The company has become a political symbol to Arab under Israeli rule, a last bastion against the Judaization of the West Bank.

Israelis say the company is inefficient and unable to meet the needs of the expanding Jewish population in Arab Jerusalem and in settlements in the West Bank.

The company's Arab directors, who include some of the most prominent Palestinians in the West Bank, say the firm is in good financial health.

Chairman Anwar Nuseibeh, a former Jordanian defence minister, said the company has taken special care to meet all Jewish needs, so as to give the Energy Ministry any pretext for taking it over. He said, however, that the Israelis have tried to slow the development of the company, for instance by refusing to let it put new generators in operation.

Some of the company's 400 Arab employees gathered outside the court building despite a rainstorm and vowed to go on strike if the firm was taken over.

"We want the company to remain Arab," shouted one.

In the courtroom, Energy Ministry lawyers argued that the government's motive for taking over the company was purely commercial and designed to improve the power supply.

They denied that the motive was political, and said the government even needed to justify the takeover, since it has an option to buy the company under the terms of the original contract that established the British ruled Palestine.

The company's attorney, Mr. Shlomo Tushia-Cohen, argued that the takeover concerned the legal status of occupied territory, and that the government could take no action that would mean a lasting change in that status.

The government reportedly fears the Arabs may sabotage the power lines and press reports today said special security measures were taken.

The press has been divided over the issue. The *Jerusalem Post* and *Haaretz* opposed the takeover. *Haaretz* warned the government it was taking action that would cause "unrest among the Arabs of Jerusalem" and not to provide ammunition for hostile propaganda in Israel in the regional and international arenas.

The conservative *Me'ariv* has warned that if the government goes down, it "will be a sign of weakness in an area in which we are sensitive — the unity of Jerusalem."

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NCC members approve Jordan's 1981 budget on Tuesday. (Staff photo by Yusef Al-Allan)

## Iran wary of U.S. attack; Carter glum on hostages

**BEIRUT, Dec. 30 (Agencies)** — Iran hinted today that anti-government disorders in Caspian Sea towns facing the Soviet border in the north might be designed to set the stage for an American military intervention from the Gulf in the south.

"The current internal activity is probably intended to prepare the grounds for external action," said Iran's government spokesman Behzad Nabavi at a news conference in Tehran reported by the state radio.

He was answering a question on whether there was any link between the disturbances along the Caspian Sea and a "rumoured U.S. attack on Iranian islands" in the Gulf.

Mr. Nabavi recalled that the ill-fated American military operation to rescue the U.S. hostages from Iran last April and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war last September were both preceded by internal trouble in Iran, the broadcast said.

Neither Mr. Nabavi nor Tehran Radio named the Gulf islands involved in the rumoured American attack.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter, meanwhile, is pessimistic about the hostage crisis and thinks it is unlikely that they will be freed by Iran before he leaves office on Jan. 20, White House spokesman Jody Powell said today.

Mr. Powell told reporters the chances of Iran releasing the hostages before Mr. Ronald Reagan becomes president "have been considerably diminished" because of Iran's demands for \$24 billion in guarantees from the United States.

"I think that the government of the United States under this administration or any other is not going to reward them for taking our hostages," Mr. Powell said. (See story below)

A spokesman for Mr. Reagan said today the president-elect supports Mr. Carter's latest stand on the issue.

## Kissinger: No role yet for PLO

**CAIRO, Dec. 30 (AP)** — Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger today ruled out an immediate role for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the ongoing Egyptian-Israeli peace process, saying its participation now would "only confuse the issue."

Mr. Kissinger spoke to reporters after meeting with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali for almost two hours. Referring to the stalled Palestinian autonomy talks involving Egypt, Israel and the United States, he said he was "optimistic that in the new (Reagan) administration considerable progress will be made on all the issues."

But he added in response to a question that it was his "view that the PLO at this stage can only confuse the issue. At a latter stage when some progress has been made, then let the Arab Nations discuss it and one can look at it again, but at this stage I cannot see a useful role (for the PLO)."

The Palestinians and most other Arab states have shunned the peace process formalised in the Camp David accords signed by President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in September 1978.

The Camp David process has bogged down over discussions of granting self-rule to 1.2 million Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The process came to a halt last summer with Egypt's anger at Israel's unilateral annexation of the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem.

According to the Camp David framework "Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

But Jordan has thus far declined to join the peace process.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters after meeting earlier today with Vice-President Hosni Mubarak that he had dropped tentative plans to visit Jordan on his current tour of five Middle East nations.

Asked what role he envisaged for Jordan in the peace process, the former secretary of state said Jordan had been invited all along to join in the Camp David agreements.

"If the negotiations... show some progress, then it would seem if Jordan desires it could also play a role in that evolution," Mr. Kissinger said.

After meeting with Mr. Kissinger yesterday Mr. Sadat said he thought Jordan should be invited to take up its role as described by Camp David only after agreement on Palestinian autonomy had been reached.

Mr. Kissinger stressed that he was on this tour strictly as "a private citizen," but added that "I find in my personal capacity the general views of Egypt and the United States on the strategic situation and the overall foreign policy are very similar."

Returning to subject he and Mr. Sadat had discussed the previous day, what he called the Soviet threat to the Gulf, Mr. Kissinger said he believed it was "necessary to have an American military presence in or close to the Indian Ocean, in order to restore some of the military balance that has been lost."

Mr. Kissinger said he will report to the incoming Reagan administration about his talks in Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Morocco. His trip places him in an excellent position to serve as special mediator to revive and expand the peace talks.

In the midst of his talks here with Egyptian officials Mr. Kissinger found the time yesterday to visit the former empress Farah Diba, widow of the late Shah of Iran who died here last July.

"Farah Diba is a friend," Mr. Kissinger told reporters. "Her husband stood by the United States in a very difficult period. We have recognised the existing government in Iran, and I do not oppose this—but I also do not give up my personal friendships."

Mr. Kissinger heads for the south of Egypt tomorrow to visit pharaonic tombs and temples. He leaves for Israel on Saturday.

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## Jordan's '81 budget gets NCC's blessing

**AMMAN, Dec. 30 (Petra)** — The National Consultative Council (NCC) today endorsed the 1981 national budget after a long debate and a review of budget recommendations from the NCC's financial and administrative committee.

Today's extraordinary session was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members. The members who spoke—33 in all—supported the committee's recommendations.

The government submitted the budget to the NCC on Dec. 22. The committee studied it for three consecutive days and recommended its endorsement.

Its recommendations included the following chief points:

1. Further support and allocations should be made to develop the armed forces and the public security system to ensure a stronger shield against Israeli aggression and to bolster the country's security.

2. Further support should be given to the steadfastness of residents of the occupied Arab territories to enable them to foil Zionist settlement designs and pursue the struggle against the occupation forces.

3. The committee declares full support for the government's efforts to expand public services, particularly in education, health, communications, roads and social services.

4. It calls on the government to regard the allocations to different ministries and departments in the national budget as serving for the first year of the five-year national economic plan.

5. The government should coordinate its financial, economic and monetary policies in implementing the five-year plan. It should also give priority to curbing inflation and eliminating its causes to bring about a higher standard of living for the citizens.

6. The government should link Jordan's economic development with that in the Arab World through participation in the decade of pan-Arab economic development as outlined at last month's Amman summit, and

through coordinating with economic projects in other Arab states.

7. Allocations for civil servants' salaries should be increased. The 1981 budget suggested the normal 4 per cent increase, though the 1980 rate of inflation has been almost 12 per cent and is likely to rise in 1981, the committee notes. This means that the purchasing power of the salaries will actually decline, despite the apparent increase. The committee therefore calls on the government to take steps to improve the living conditions of its civil servants.

8. Likewise, the government should give attention to improving the living conditions of pensioners who can barely keep up with the increase in the cost of living on their present pensions.

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The Gulf war has reduced this petrol station in Qasr-e-Shirin to a skeletal ruin. The city has been under Iraqi control since the first weeks of the war, despite reported counterattacks by Iranian troops. (AP wirephoto)

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## We're open to suggestions on hostages, Iran says

**TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Agencies)** — Iran said today it was open to United States counterproposals to its demand for \$24 billion in guarantees in return for the freedom of the 52 American hostages.

Government spokesman Behzad Nabavi, answering questions at a news conference here, said Iran suggested the guarantees only in return to speed the hostages' release but that it would consider alternative U.S. guarantees.

The remarks by Mr. Nabavi, who is executive affairs minister and in charge of the hostage issue, indicated Iran was prepared to continue negotiations despite its earlier insistence that the \$24 billion demand was its final response.

His comments also suggested that recent tough statements by President-elect Ronald Reagan, describing the hostages' captors as "criminals" and "barbarians," would not influence Iran's standpoint. "Reagan thinks he is acting in a western. We don't take these things seriously," Mr. Nabavi said.

Mr. Reagan said last night he did not think that his description of the Iranians would "hamper efforts to obtain the release of the hostages. What have they (the Iranians) got to be made about?" he asked. "They're the ones that did the kidnapping."

Mr. Reagan spoke to reporters briefly as he boarded a helicopter for a trip to his ranch in Santa Barbara, California.



**Jordan Times**

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Left to right: Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amer Shammout, Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammad Seddik Ben Yahya, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal and Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi on the reconciliation team's arrival in Amman.

## 3-man reconciliation committee arrives

AMMAN, Dec. 30 (Agency) — His Majesty King Hussein today received the Arab reconciliation committee charged with ending inter-Arab differences, which arrived here today for a visit.

On the committee are the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud Al Faisal, and of Algeria, Mr. Mohammad Seddik Ben Yahya, as well as the Arab League secretary general, Mr. Chadi Klibi. The panel is making a tour of Arab states to carry out its mission before reporting to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Ben Jedd.

The committee was set up in the wake of an Arab tour by Mr. Klibi. Relations between Syria and

Jordan have been under severe strain because of the Iran-Iraq war. Jordan supports Iraq, but Syria believes the war has diverted Arab attention from its conflict with Israel.

Syria has also accused Jordan of helping the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood organisation wage a violent campaign against the administration of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. Jordan has repeatedly denied the charges.

President Assad last night welcomed the committee's forthcoming visit to Damascus, saying his country "supported Arab solidarity in the struggle against imperialism."

The committee will meet with high-ranking Jordanian officials before continuing to Damascus.

## West Bank teachers continue pay strike

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (R) — Striking Arab teachers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank have refused to obey an order by the area's military governor to return to work, leaving 30,000 students without classes.

Although the week-long strike has been officially declared illegal, the teachers are demanding a pay increase before resuming lessons.

A spokesman for the teachers told Israel Television that the strike had no political implications.

But the Israeli authorities are believed to be worried about the possible security threat posed by the thousands of idle students.

## Syrians raid farmhouse

DAMASCUS, Dec. 30 (AP) — Syrian security troops raided a farmhouse on the outskirts of the central city of Homs today, killing one member of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood and arresting four others, official sources said today. It was the second day in a row that heavily armed anti-terrorist units raided a suspected base of the underground organisation of Muslim fundamentalists.

Syrian television last night showed film footage of raid on a Brotherhood hideout earlier in the day in an apartment in Damascus in which seven members of the Brotherhood were killed and a number of incriminating documents seized.

The film on the state-run TV showed special forces using rocket-propelled grenades and Soviet-made B-7 rocket launchers. The B-7 fires clusters of four rockets and requires two men to operate it. It was its first reported use in the crackdown on the terrorists, who have waged a campaign of bombings and assassinations against President Hafez Al Assad's government over the last two years.

Officials said that in today's raid in Homs, security forces fought a "fierce battle" before seizing the farmhouse and confiscating arms, ammunition and documents. Homs is 130 kilometres north of Damascus and a main centre of anti-government activity.

## JD 261,000 in ACC loans

AMMAN, Dec. 30 (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) today approved loans totalling JD 261,000 to finance 45 farming projects around the country.

A corporation spokesman said that JD 156,000 of these loans will finance drip irrigation projects. JD 75,000 will be used to finance the drilling and equipment of artesian wells, JD 40,000 for setting up livestock farms and the rest will be used by farmers to purchase farming equipment and plant fruit trees.

According to the spokesman a total of JD 5,070,000 in loans was extended to farmers in the past year to finance 548 agricultural projects. The ACC board has decided to open a new branch in the central Jordan Valley region to offer immediate services to farmers, thus bringing the number of ACC branches around the country to 18 (including those in the occupied West Bank), the spokesman added.



In the front row at Tuesday's National Consultative Council meeting on the 1981 budget were (right): Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Finance Minister Saleh Massadeh, Information Minister Abu Odeh and Awqaf Minister Famel Shart.

## JD 15m cement factory job award

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Dec. 30 — The Amman-based Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry (SJCI) has awarded a JD 15 million contract to a West German firm to build a white cement factory at Khaldiya, near Qasr Al Hallabat, north-east of Amman.

The firm, Babcock Krauss-Maffel Industrieanlagen of Munich, has been notified that its DM 96 million bid has been accepted, and a contract is expected to be signed here next month. Work should begin at the end of January, with construction taking some 36 months, an SJCI spokesman told the Jordan Times.

The plant will have a capacity of 100,000 tonnes a year of white cement, which is used for decorative purposes to building. Its aim will be to supply both the Jordanian and Syrian markets, eliminating the need to import white cement. Combined demand for white cement in the two countries is already estimated at 80,000 tonnes a year in 1981. Storage and handling facilities in the Khaldiya factory will be sufficient to handle eventual production of 200,000 tonnes.

The contract for construction is on a turnkey basis — from planning through commissioning of the plant — and is expected to include some subcontracts, including possibly a local one for civil works.

The design will include pollution controls to protect the surrounding desert environment. The

factory is expected to employ some 200 people.

A Belgian consulting firm, Basse Sambre-ERI, has already signed a JD 350,000 contract with SJCI to supervise the construction. It also evaluated the bids submitted by Babcock Krauss-Maffel and three other shortlisted firms — F.L. Smith and Company of Denmark and Buhler-Miag and Polysius of West Germany.

The white cement factory is the first of several projects planned by SJCI, which was established in 1976 with shared capital of JD 20

million, to reach in contract stage. C

under consideration insecticides factory and truck assembly tory producing in to-wall carpeting, a electrical fittings a lion detergents scheme.

Company officials feel that such projects can serve communication and Syria, even ical tensions in the moment.

## NCC endorses 1981 budget

(Continued from page 1)

salaries of private-sector employees with the aim of narrowing the salary gap between them and their public-sector counterparts. The committee notes that the government in many cases owns parts of the firms or corporations with high-salaried staff.

10. The policy of subsidising fuel and food should be re-examined with the aim of achieving social justice. The committee holds that the present distribution of subsidies is unfair and heavily tipped for the benefit of the affluent.

11. The committee recommends a 50 per cent reduction of the government food and fuel subsidy in the first year of the economic plan. It also recommends that the remainder of the subsidy be gradually reduced over the next four years of the plan at a rate of 25 per cent annually.

12. The government priority to borrow from international sources with rates and avoid usually carry high interest rates.

13. The government should re-examine the activities of the Ministry with a view to more efficient.

14. The Comm appreciation and Majesty King Hussein's role in the 11th Amman and it passed at that cor.

15. The comm government in gratitude to Saud Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar their committee Baghdad summit for their pledge to support the Arab cause. Libya and Algeria have failed to do so.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibition

The Jordanian Artists' Association presents its second annual exhibition of art works, at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City.

### Celebrations

Most of the first class hotels and restaurants are celebrating the New Year on Wednesday night. The evening programmes will start about 8 p.m. For ticket information and reservations contact the hotel of your choice.

### Church Services

The Church of the Redeemer (C of E/Anglican/Episcopal) holds services according to the following schedule: Sunday: 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 12 noon Morning Service, and on Friday, 9:30 a.m. Morning Service. The Church is located in the First Circle area of Jabal Amman, near the Ahlyah Girls School (CMS), beyond China Restaurant.

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# A momentous year for Jordan

By Muhammad Ayyesh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 30 — The year 1980 was an extraordinary one for Jordan, not only because of the continuing achievements of the country on its road to development, but also because of the important role Jordan has come to play on the international platform and on the Arab scene.

A spearheading joint Arab action, under His Majesty King Hussein, played host to the Arab summit conference, set in pace of Arab support of Iraq in conflict with Iran and upheld common Arab stand in a variety of international gatherings. The year will also be remembered for the tragic and untimely death of Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf, which was followed, after a two-month interim period, by the return of the late King's longest-serving minister, Mr. Mudar Badran.

To recall the momentous events of 1980, the Jordan Times has put forward the following chronology of the events of the year in Jordan.



King with President Carter in Washington: keeping his distance in Camp David

Jan. 12: In an effort to boost joint Arab action, King Hussein embarks on a Gulf tour that to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman. The King's mission is described by the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, as "depicting Arab solidarity."

Jan. 22: As the Islamic summit conference on Afghanistan opens, King Hussein declares that, though Palestine and Jerusalem come before Kabul, Jordan will take part in the Islamabad conference. In an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, the King also affirms Jordan's support for the Palestinian cause.

Jan. 23: Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf meets in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, and says that Jordan will take part in the Islamic summit on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Syria boycotts the Islamabad gathering.

Feb. 11: King Hussein expresses support for the Arab National Charter proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, calling for abstention from the use of violence to resolve Arab differences, and the rejection of any foreign presence on Arab soil.

Feb. 12: Relations between Jordan and Spain grow stronger after a visit to Jordan by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. Bilateral relations and the Middle East situation are among the subjects Mr. Suarez discusses with the King.

Feb. 5: King Hussein receives the visiting U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Donald McHenry. During the meeting, the King explains Jordan's position on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Feb. 20: King Hussein starts an official visit to Romania, where he holds talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and senior officials. In a joint statement, both sides express concern over world tension and call for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

March 4: Jordan is hit by a freak blizzard, in which at least ten people are killed and several more are injured. Landslides and floods cause property damage and the closure of Amman Airport for a day. Officials at the Meteorology Department say the snowstorm is the worst to hit Jordan in eight years.

March 4: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and reiterates Jordan's support for the Iraqi-sponsored pan-Arab Charter against foreign intervention in the Middle East.

March 5: National Consultative Council (NCC) member Abdullah Rimawi, 61, dies of a heart attack during the council's regular session.

March 7: French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing starts an official visit to Jordan.

March 10: Jordan and France agree that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must take part in Middle East peace talks. In a joint statement at the end of President Giscard d'Estaing's visit, both sides also affirm the centrality of the Palestine problem, and voice agreement that the problem is not merely one of refugees.

March 11: A cooperation agreement is signed between Jordan and Austria at the end of a visit by Austrian Vice-Chancellor Hannes Androsch.

March 17: King Hussein declares that women will be eligible to stand and vote in municipal elections for the first time.

March 24: Algerian President Chadli Ben Jedid visits as part of an Arab tour. During the visit, Jordan and Algeria reaffirm their determination to support Arab solidarity and promote action aimed at mobilising Arab potentials in the service of higher Arab interests. The two sides also agree on the importance of supporting the steadfastness of Arab forces in the occupied Arab territories.

March 30: Her Majesty Queen Noor gives birth to a baby boy, who is named Prince Hamzah.

April 9: King Hussein speaks out against any threats aimed against Iraq. Chairing a cabinet meeting, the King says Iraq is a fraternal Arab country which has played a genuine role in enhancing Arab solidarity and bolstering joint Arab action. King Hussein also tells the three-hour cabinet session that Arab interests lie in the stability and solidarity of the Islamic World.

April 25: King Hussein calls for haste in European moves on the Middle East. In an interview with The Times of London, the King says his fears and suspicions about the deadlocked Camp David peace process have been con-



Record snows in March snarled traffic in Amman

firmed. He also calls on the European states, including Britain, to unveil their much-touted plans for an amendment to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 to recognise Palestinian rights.

April 28: King Hussein starts a Gulf tour that takes him to Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi.

May 6: The Agha Khan seminar on Islamic architecture is opened in Amman by Crown Prince Hassan. Three types of public buildings were discussed: educational,



Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf (1939-1980)

institutional and recreational. The final outcome of the seminar is to establish criteria by which winners of the Agha Khan award will be chosen.

May 10: Three West Bank Arab leaders arrive in Amman after being deported by the Israeli occupation authorities to South Lebanon. Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh, Hulhoul Mayor Muhammad Milhem and Hebron qadi Sheikh Rajab Al Tamimi were expelled by Israel on grounds that they "incited" violent resistance to the Israeli occupation.

May 12: King Hussein receives the three Palestinian deportees.

May 13: The three West Bank leaders attempt to cross the King Hussein Bridge and return home, enacting a United Nations resolution calling for their return, but are barred by Israeli troops.

May 23: Jordan celebrates Independence and Army Day.

May 23: Jordan accepts an invitation for its rifle and trap-shooting teams to take part in the Moscow Olympic Games. The games are being boycotted by the United States and its Western allies in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

June 2: Jordan denounces an Israeli terrorist attack on two West Bank mayors, Mr. Karim Khalaf of Ramallah and Mr. Bassam Shak'a of Nablus. Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf tells the NCC that Jordan does not exonerate the Israeli occupation authorities from responsibility for the terrorist attack on the two Arab mayors. The NCC immediately declares support for the government's position on the issue.

June 5: Mayor Bassam Shak'a of Nablus is airlifted to Al Hussein Medical Centre in Amman, where he undergoes immediate surgery to clean the infected stumps of both legs, which he lost in the Israeli attack.

June 6: Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrives in Amman to visit Mayor Shak'a. He also meets King Hussein and Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

June 14: Jordan welcomes a European Economic Community (EEC) statement on the Middle East. Commenting on the EEC's Venice declaration, Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf says it is a positive step in the right direction. But he adds that the statement in itself is not enough to push the issue of justice and peace in the region a real step forward.

June 16: King Hussein starts a visit to Washington, where he meets with President Carter.

June 19: The King urges the United States to take a balanced stand on the Middle East and support a homeland for the Palestinians. He also urged Washington to invite Moscow back into Mideast peace talks.

June 23: Speaking at the end of his visit to the United States, the King says Jordan is no closer to joining the Camp David talks. He also reiterates the need to establish a "kind of momentum towards a resolution" of the Middle East problem with the participation of all parties involved.

June 23: Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, who was maimed in the Israeli car bomb attack, arrives in Amman on his way to the United States for medical treatment.

June 28: Yarmouk University graduates its first class of students, under the patronage of the King. Some 666 students graduate.

June 29: Jordan sends message to Saudi Arabia and Syria on the outcome of King Hussein's talks in Washington.

July 3: The nation awakes with a shock to the news that Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf has died suddenly of heart attack in the early morning at the age of 41. Announcing the prime minister's death on radio, King Hussein says Sharif Abdul Hamid had passed away "at a critical moment when he was most needed" by Jordan and the Arab Nation at large. Sharif Abdul Hamid, who leaves a widow and two young sons, had been prime minister since Dec. 19, 1979. He had begun his career in the Foreign Ministry, had served as director general of Radio Jordan, minister of information and culture, ambassador to Washington (1967-1972) and as Jordan's

permanent representative to the United Nations. From 1976-79, he was chief of the Royal Court. On his death, an announcement from the Royal Court names Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, minister of agriculture, to be prime minister and defence minister succeeding Sharif Abdul Hamid.

July 4: Sharif Abdul Hamid is buried in the royal cemetery. Many foreign dignitaries attend the funeral.

July 5: King Hussein opens the extraordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Amman, at which Arab Foreign and Economy Ministers are to prepare for the 11th Arab summit conference to be held in Amman in November.

July 13: Forty Islamic foreign ministers meet in Amman to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's annexation of occupied Jerusalem. The three-day conference calls for the imposition of sanctions against Israel.

'Iraq is part of us.' His Majesty King Hussein, on a visit to Baghdad, with President Saddam Hussein

August 6: King Hussein meets Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna after earlier holding similar talks in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

August 10: King Hussein meets in Amman with EEC Middle East Envoy Mr. Gaston Thorn. The King tells Mr. Thorn that an Israeli pullout from the West Bank must precede peace.

August 28: Prime Minister Qasem Al Rimawi resigns, together with the cabinet first appointed in December. Former prime minister Mudar Badran forms a new 22-member government.

Sept. 20: Chinese Vice Premier Ji Peng Fei visits Jordan. Cooperation between Jordan and China, as well as major current issues, are discussed during his stay.

Sept. 24: Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials visit Iraq to express support for Iraq in its confrontation with Iran.

Sept. 29: The National Consultative Council declares its support for Iraq in its war with Iran.

Oct. 5: King Hussein returns home after a 24-hour visit to Iraq, where he was briefed by President Saddam Hussein on the situation on the battlefield with Iran.

Oct. 6: King Hussein tells the nation "that Iraq is part of us." In a nationwide television and radio broadcast, the King declares Jordan's historical commitment to preserving the indigenous Arab personality stemming from its

religion and heritage.

Oct. 27: King Hussein and Queen Noor inspect the Royal Cultural Centre, which is being readied for the 11th Arab summit conference.

Oct. 28: Arab foreign ministers start their meeting in Amman to prepare for the Arab summit.

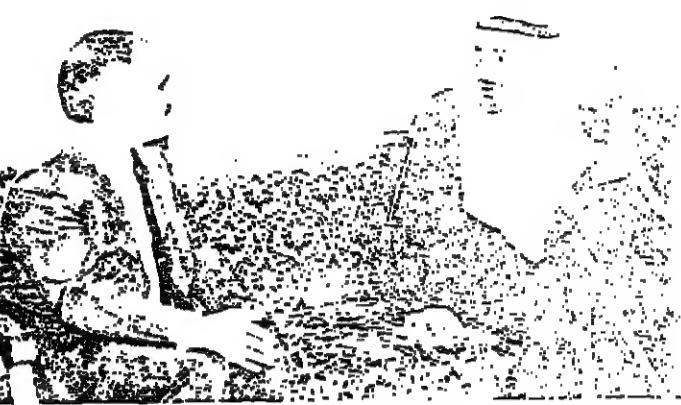
Nov. 7: King Hussein declares that Jordan's support for Iraq is in complete harmony with the principles and doctrines for which the Arab people have fought since the beginning of the century.

Nov. 15: Sixteen Arab states give their support for convening the 11th Arab summit on schedule.

Nov. 18: A seven-member Arab committee debates an Arab strategy to confront the Israeli enemy in the next phase, in the light of decisions of the Arab Economic and Social Council meetings in Amman in September.

Nov. 25: King Hussein opens the 11th Arab summit, with 15 states in attendance.

Nov. 27: The Arab summit ends. It votes \$5 billion for development in the Arab World, calls for joint Arab action and reaffirms the status of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians. King Hussein, at a press conference after the summit, declares that Jordan will not initiate military action against Syria, which has moved tanks and troops up to the Jordanian border. He also reassures the Palestinians that the participants at the 11th Arab



On a visit to Saudi Arabia, King Hussein meets King Khalid



King Hussein and Queen Noor on a visit to West Germany, with Chancellor and Mrs. Helmut Schmidt

summit harbour no grudges against the PLO for not attending. He also urged the United States to take a new look at all aspects of the Middle East crisis.

Dec. 1: Prime Minister Mudar Badran declares that Jordan is ready to tackle any invaders.

Dec. 2: King Hussein receives Saudi Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, who is mediating between Jordan and Syria.

Dec. 3: Jordan denies accepting any Syrian conditions for defusing tensions on the border between the two countries. Minister of Information Aqnan Abu Odah says the reported Syrian "demands" are based on false and fabricated premises, and repeats that Jordan neither supports the Muslim Brotherhood campaign against the Syrian regime nor proposes to speak for the Palestinians in place of the PLO.

Dec. 9: The King visits Jordanian troops on the northern border and says that Syria has begun to pull back its tanks and troops.

Dec. 10: Jordan begins a troop pullback from the Syrian border.

Dec. 16: King Hussein addresses reservists on their return to civilian life after they had volunteered for service on the Syrian border. He says Jordan opposes interference in the PLO's affairs and supports the Palestinian cause as always.

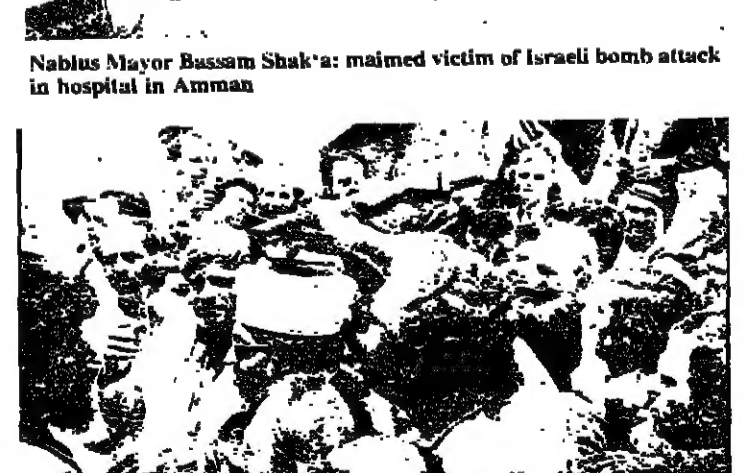
Dec. 22: The state budget for 1981 is unveiled. It calls for expenditure of JD 638.25 million, a 20.6 per cent increase from last year.



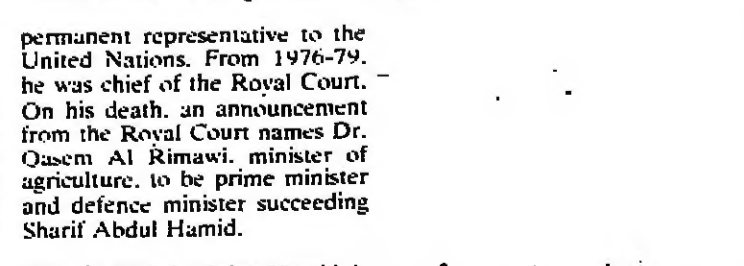
Islamic foreign ministers held a special meeting in Amman to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories



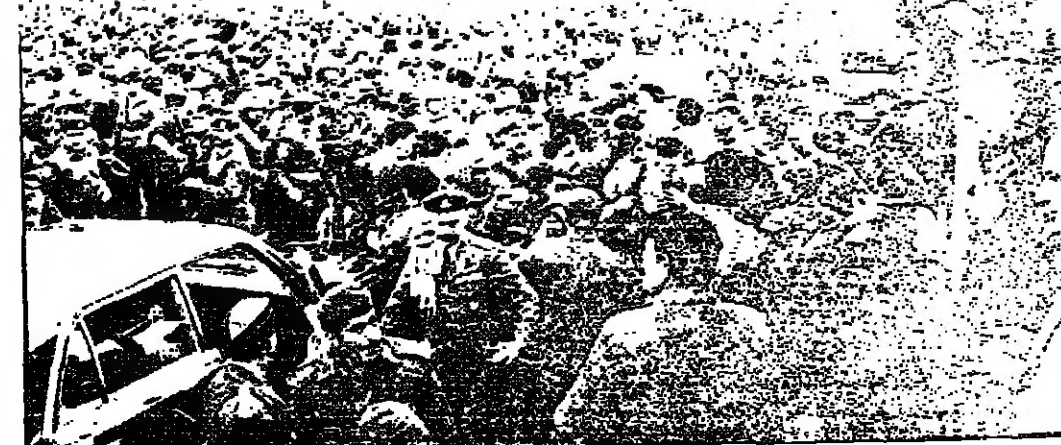
Prince Hamzah bin Al Hussein brought joy to the royal couple and the Jordanian family



Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a: maimed victim of Israeli bomb attack in hospital in Amman



Israeli troops prevent deported West Bank leaders from returning home across the King Hussein Bridge



The King with his troops after tensions with Syria eased (Photos on this page by Youssef Al-Ahmad, Ram Cathell, Rami G. Khouri, INA, and Petra, the Jordan News Agency)



# 1980 a landmark year for antiquities projects...

By Steve Ross  
Jordan Times Local News Editor

"ANTIQUITIES is our major pillar in tourism," notes Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh. Although it has popular attraction in its scenic landscape—ranging from the aridity of the desert to the lushness of the Jordan Valley and the beaches of Aqaba—Jordan's biggest drawing card is undoubtedly its cultural and historical heritage, represented in such sites as Petra, Jerash, Madaba, Umm Qais and the Desert Castles.

A look at certain figures, however, brings out some interesting discrepancies: According to a recent report commissioned by the Department of Antiquities for the preparation of its new five year plan, of the JD 24.4 million budgeted for the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in the period 1976-1980, the Department of Antiquities received JD 3 million—less than 12 per cent. And the department's budget for 1979 (JD 620,000) amounted to less than one-half of one per cent of the JD 133.34 million in tourist receipts for that year.

Budgetary restrictions mean the Department of Antiquities is often unable to hire and retain qualified staff, keep its library well stocked, or to mount important archaeological preservation projects. But reviewing the department's activities in the past year, one definitely gets the impression that despite these problems, 1980 has been a landmark year in its task of collecting, preserving and disseminating information about Jordan's antiquities.

The high point of the year—and according to Director General of Antiquities Adnan Hadidi the department's "most outstanding achievement"—was the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, held at Oxford University from March 25-30 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. At the conference, 200 invited participants, among them some of the world's leading scholars in their disciplines, delivered, heard and discussed papers on all aspects and periods of Jordan's history—from its geological formation and pre-history to the end of the Ottoman era.

The papers, which together comprise a sampling of the highest "state of the art" scholarship in history and archaeology, are being compiled into a volume to be distributed to all participants. And more conferences are to follow, once every two years probably in Amman from now on. But in addition to its contribution to scholarship, the conference came out with some recommendations on how to improve and promote the study of Jordanian and Middle East archaeology and history.

In answer to a call from Prince Hassan, the participants drew up a number of proposals; but the main idea coming out of the process was the establishment of a centre in Amman for the "collection and systematic presentation" of data concerning Jordan's resources. The centre, it was thought, could go on to become a regional centre for Middle Eastern studies.

The second most important event of the year, according to Dr. Hadidi, was the travelling exhibition of Nabataean art and archaeology which attracted huge crowds during a tour of western Europe, and is now back in Jordan waiting to go to Japan and possibly the United States.

These two notable events were part of the Antiquities Department's job of informing both the public and the scholarly world about Jordan's historical heritage, and boded well for further efforts in that direction.

But the department also accomplished a great deal during 1980 in the way of actual field work within Jordan. Dr. Hadidi can provide a list of 21 archaeological expeditions (for survey or excavation work) that took place during the year. These expeditions were mounted by foreign institutes or experts; but each of them would have been impossible without the assistance and support of the department. And digs carried out by the department itself are not included in the list.

Dr. Hadidi also notes the Department of Antiquities' "effort to restore and consolidate some of the monuments at various archaeological sites, notably Jerash, Petra, Shobak, Karak, Qat'at Al Rabad, Umm Qais and Pella (Tabaqat Fah). Jerash and Petra are, of course, major tourist attractions already; but to keep them that way, and to preserve some of Jordan's most precious relics, much consolidation and restoration work is needed (particularly at Petra, where the famous facades of some of the rock-cut monuments are deteriorating). In the case of the rest of the sites mentioned, restoration is needed both to increase their touristic

exchange of publications.

potential and to prevent their being lost forever.

Because of the rapid pace of development in Jordan and its growing population, many antiquities sites are threatened. The department is not always able to keep up with the danger to all the sites throughout the vast area for which it is responsible; but Dr. Hadidi noted that this year it had made "successful efforts to protect a dozen archaeological sites in the Jordan Valley, in cooperation with the Jordan Valley Authority." He stressed that by this he meant "protection in the actual sense of the word," so that these antiquities might be preserved for future generations undisturbed. In several cases, attempts were made to destroy sites, with the Antiquities Department intervening just in time.

Dr. Hadidi remarked that there is a growing awareness in the country of the importance of ancient remains, so that people who formerly might have kept antiquities for themselves, or sold them, are now willing to cooperate with the department. He cited the case of one landowner who, while digging foundations for a new building on his farm, accidentally discovered an Iron Age tomb containing valuable pottery and objects. Instead of keeping quiet, the landowner contacted Dr. Hadidi—something which would have been unheard of a few years ago. There is still a great need to educate the populace, however; and Dr. Hadidi said his department is in contact with the Ministry of Education to try to get it to include one or two hours a week on archaeology in the compulsory school curriculum.

Another landmark that will distinguish 1980 for Middle Eastern scholars is the publication of a special issue of the *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan (ADAJ)*, dedicated to the late former director general of antiquities, G. Lankester Harding. After Mr. Harding's death in February 1979, Dr. Hadidi explained, the department had the idea of publishing the commemorative issue; but it being thought that the former director would have wanted a more "practical" memorial, a fund was instead set up in his name for the Jerash archaeological museum. However, "this year we had so many articles for the ADAJ we had to publish two volumes; so we dedicated one to him," Dr. Hadidi said.

During 1980, the department has been in close contact with newly established museums in the Arab World (Kuwait and Bahrain), cooperating in the exchange of information as well as staff. Jordanian archaeologists have worked on an excavation in Bahrain; and the department has made gifts of objects to the Kuwait museum—and, in addition, to the prestigious Freer Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hadidi also mentioned the department's cooperation in arranging lectures and on collecting Islamic and Saffaitic inscriptions of Jordan with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, in which projects the department contributes part of the expenses. Also in cooperation with Yarmouk University, the department is involved in establishing "a decent museum" in Irbid, Dr. Hadidi said.

The design stages of the new national archaeological museum planned for the Amman Citadel have been completed; excavations have been carried out in preparation for its construction. The department also projects site museums at various locations—including Lejjun, Deir Alla and Lahun—which are in different stages of planning.

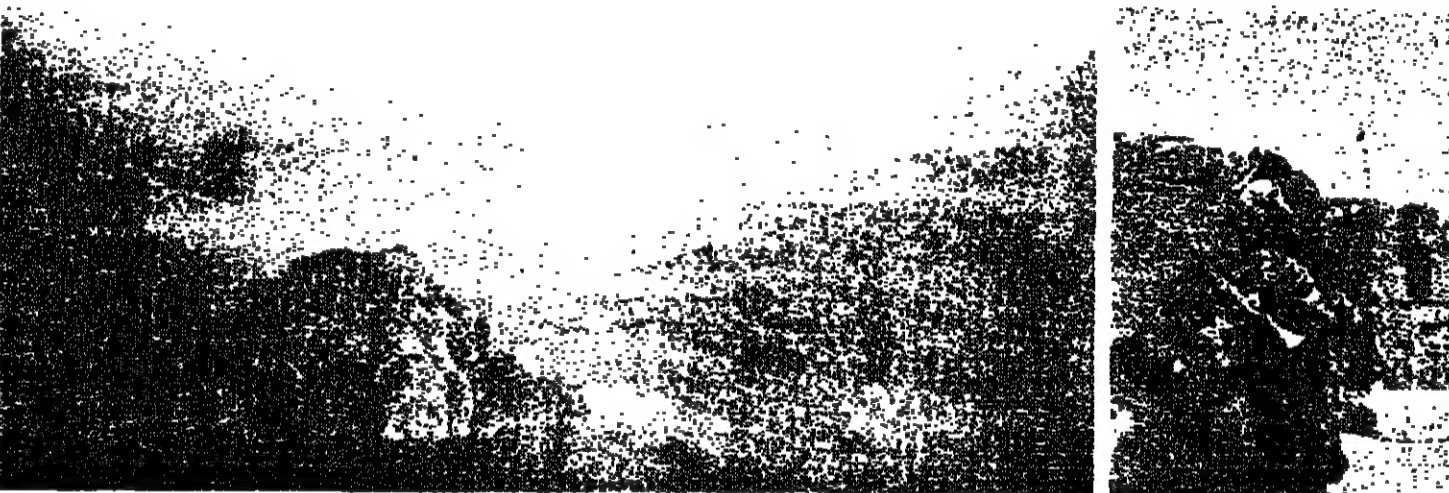
In 1980 the department also finished updating three sections of the archaeological map of Jordan, in cooperation with the Cartographic Society. Photogrammetric surveys have been carried out in various areas with the aid of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan; and Dr. Hadidi says these can be used to prepare maps of "dozens of sites."

One project which has been mounted at the Department of Antiquities' suggestion—though without its direct participation—is the relocation of the villagers of Umm Qais, who live on top of the site of ancient Gadara, one of the cities of the Decapolis and a major Classical-Byzantine site. The villagers will be compensated and moved to a new housing project nearby, in order to keep the antiquities from further deterioration and to make the excavation possible. This project is a cooperative venture among the Ministry of Finance, the Housing Corporation and the Department of Lands and Survey.

A similar—though more controversial—project comes within the framework of the development of Petra as a tourist centre. The Bdoul tribe of bedouins, who inhabit caves within the Nabataean city, are to be moved to the nearby village of Umm Sihoum. While this action may well do much to preserve the



Jordan's biggest drawing card is its cultural and historical heritage, represented here in the Crusader castle of Farak (top left), the Graeco-Roman, beautifully preserved Decapolis city of Jerash (top right), the Arab castle Qat'at Al Rabad near Ajloun (left centre), the Umayyad desert castle of Fharanah (bottom left) and Qusayr Amra (bottom right). Tourists can take time out from sightseeing to enjoy a snack or a drink at one of the government's rest houses (right centre).



The fabulous desert of Wadi Rum (left), with its 'Valley of the Moon' landscape is a unique experience. Here roam members of the Desert Police on their colourful camels.



The country is blessed with numerous hot springs, like the one at Zarqa Ma'in (left), while in Madaba are found some of the finest mosaics in the world. Most important is the sixth century mosaic map of Jerusalem (right).

site, however, there are those who say it detracts from, rather than enhances, its touristic drawing power.

As part of the Petra relocation, a new road was built from the area of the Petra resthouse to Umm Sihoum. But as a hillside near the beginning of the road was being graded, the workers ran across large deposits of pottery, and the Department of Antiquities was called in. Mounting a salvage excavation, the department's experts discovered a complete potter's workshop of the Late Nabataean-Roman period. This was the first evidence of a pottery industry at Petra itself, and produced important evidence of the period. There are plans to build a roof to protect the kiln, whose discovery and excavation, Dr. Hadidi says, was "an achievement by itself."

In addition to all the above activities, Dr. Hadidi says the department has been cooperating in several "side studies," for example one by a University of Pennsylvania expert on how to minimise the deterioration of the rocks at Petra. It has also "enhanced and strengthened" its cooperation with international academic institutions, he says, and expanded its activities with regard to loans of objects, the provision of facilities for researchers and the



Dr. Adnan Hadidi

Mr. Michael Hamarneh

JORDAN is unique in having its departments of tourism and antiquities linked under one ministry. But this is a logical arrangement, for while research into and preservation of antiquities might be thought of as a purely scholarly or scientific pursuit, it is the relics of Jordan's past which form its greatest tourist attraction—bringing hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors to the country each year.

And while Jordan is short on natural resources, these "cultural

## ...as Jordan's tourism industry continues boom

resources" make a major contribution to the country's revenues: receipts from tourism amounted to JD 133.34 million in 1979, as compared with a gross domestic product of JD 540 million (Jordanians travelling abroad spent JD 89.72 million in 1979, leaving a balance of JD 43.62 million—but as Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh is quick to point out, the figure covers not only expenditures by tourists but those of all kinds of travellers, including students and businessmen).

Figures available for the first six months of 1980 show that during that period Jordan earned JD 80 million from its foreign visitors—continuing a steep climb in tourism receipts that has been going on since 1971.

Asked about the achievements of the Department of Tourism during 1980, Mr. Hamarneh emphasises the need for sound planning. Remarking that before he came to his present position three years ago, tourism development was subject to the whims or demands of individual parties, he said: "I have tried my best not to develop sites haphazardly. It thought it better to have a plan to develop Jordan in the right way."

Thus, Mr. Hamarneh notes that during 1980 a master plan for tourism in the Irbid region was completed, "and we have in mind what should be done until the turn of the century." Tourism planners have also been working on a scheme for the development of a 5.5-kilometre stretch of the southern beach at Aqaba, he added, "and we hope that by early 1981 we'll have a final report."

Another subject of planning activity is the Jordan Valley region, which Mr. Hamarneh remarks contains numerous spots of touristic potential: resorts, archaeological and historical sites and the Dead Sea. The Valley, he says, "is also being planned, in cooperation with the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), and again we hope a final report will be ready in early 1981."

As regards concrete projects carried out during 1980, Mr. Hamarneh mentions a few of the major ones. At Azraq oasis, for example, the department has built a resthouse and swimming pools, and a large playground for children. Noting that 1979 had been the International Year of the Child, he said he hoped Azraq could serve as a convenient recreation area for children from both Amman and Zarqa.

Another scenic attraction is Wadi Rum, and here, Mr. Hamarneh notes, "we have built a resthouse in stone to blend with the environment."

One major project that will take advantage of Jordan's cultural heritage is the Petra-Jerash project, on which substantial progress has been made, but which was not finished, during the year. "In Jerash, we began working on 'sound and light' show, and probably two-thirds of the work has been finished," Mr. Hamarneh said. "Hopefully by May or June we will have the first show."

In Petra, the construction of a new tourist hotel has been contracted to a Jordanian firm, as well as a restaurant which has already been built inside the ancient Nabataean city. There is also a new restaurant in Jerash, Mr. Hamarneh notes, linked with the tourist centre, and he says, "we hope it will be operating in the first quarter of 1981." All of these construction projects are in addition to the consolidation and restoration of the antiquities themselves at the two sites, being carried out under the direction of Mr. Yousef Alami of the Department of Antiquities. Jordan has received financial support from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the World Bank for the Petra-Jerash project.

Mr. Hamarneh speaks with particular pride of the plan to develop the hot springs at Zarqa Ma'in into a profitable spa. The preliminary design for the project, which will include a four-star hotel as well as facilities for middle- and low-income visitors, has been completed; and tenders for consultancy are now being studied. A company with a projected capital of JD 4.5 million has been formed to carry out the project, which Mr. Hamarneh sees as being an important one for regional and domestic tourism; 70 per cent of the capital, partly owned by the government, has been covered so far. After a consultant is appointed, tenders will be floated for a contractor to construct the spa. The mounting of this project, Mr. Hamarneh says, "is an achievement to be reckoned with."

The Zarqa Ma'in spa company, he notes, will be the beginning of an organisation to take care of all the hot springs in Jordan. "The company was formed with this concept in mind," Mr. Hamarneh adds.

But in talking of the achievements of the Department of Tourism, Mr. Hamarneh also likes to stress the need to reduce government involvement in prom-

oting the country, and age private activity. In plans for tourism, he notes, it becomes certain areas have been Hotels, for example, places like Ajloun, always been popular tourism; but the government not take it on itself, such tasks. According Hamarneh says, the has contacted professional associations, build accommodation members on land the government the sites." Rooms in besides being used by members, could also the public. Thus, the would profit, and not get a boost, with a government investment.

Apart from all involved in developing resources and making place to visit, another of tourism promotion kiting of Jordan is too, Mr. Hamarneh, the need to boost participation: "In 1980 to make the (travel) understand that they to rally with the abroad in order to ism. They can't just and sit there waiting come," he said.

"We have participated international exhibitions, and for we have coordinated with the private in-hand in making abroad," Mr. Hamarneh continues. "We have private willingness the Ministry of developed during importance of 'go meeting people," he said.

One international was the second, on world tourism at it was called to set a "ism until the end of Mr. Hamarneh said served as a vice president meeting, and was- man for the next four. Technical Committee ramming and Coordin lays plans for the Organisation (Mr. Hamarneh was also international "Go prize, for having with effectiveness contribution to the factors related to tour award certificate note in addition, serves as the Middle East Council Tourism, an organ of All this, Mr. Hamarneh denotes international of the "great role" to internationally as well stically, in contributing

The department has 1981 to work with the tor and Alia, the Royal Airline, in "every sin that will take place, M neh notes. For exam annual international in Berlin, all three parties participate. Mr. Hamarneh is the importance of eration, so that, for ex government would no concern itself with such individual tour arrange could concentrate more promotion.

For domestic promotion, the department has concert specialised training pro It has turned out 300-4 people for the tourist from the Hotel Trainin and has finished consti the new School for E Tourism. "In 1980, we ceded in attracting yedanian women, some were hesitant before, in the tourism industry—in as reception, administra accounting," Mr. Hamarneh said.

The department is encouraging Jordan's universities to get involved tourism industry, and is di with them the best way to duce tourism into their of Mr. Hamarneh himself course at the University of during 1980 on the ec importance of tourism.

Besides its efforts to p domestic tourism—by me television and radio progr and information leaflets abe ferent areas of the (printed in Arabic for danians), the department is important to let the pub the importance of this set

Jordan's economy, and the which will tificance it holds for Jor for export imance abroad. The Jord should make an effort to be progress hosts to their foreign visitors. Hamarneh says, "Tourism going into every corner of some 1.2 r and we are trying to acquire the mine people ... with the importance and Bri tourism in the life of Jordan completed our national economy." To housing has a significant bearing on relations with the world and the future of the country itself. can firm to and to A French fir product

مكتبة الأصل



# Jordan's economy : capitalising on limited resources

By William F. Lee  
Jordan Times Editor

AMMAN, Dec. 30 — The end of 1980 also brings Jordan to the end of the 1976-80 Five-Year Plan for economic development. The satisfaction with which the planners are looking at the preliminary results of that blueprint is characteristic of the optimism generally inspired by the remarkable buoyancy of the Jordan economy.

Details of the next Five-Year Plan (1981-85) should be announced soon. Where the current plan laid down the bulk of the public sector's contribution to the productive structure — industry and agriculture — the next one is expected to focus on the "social infrastructure" — housing, health, education. The plan will probably also address the public sector's contribution to the private sector, the fairer distribution of wealth and services, and the "socialisation of consumption". The new plan will also have to take into account two problems — water and energy — which, unless solved, will inhibit both social and economic development. The plan just ending called for an investment of some JD 765 million in 400 economic projects. Actual investment over the five-year period has been closer to JD 1,000 million, according to preliminary estimates. The reason for this was the surging level of investment by the

private sector, which was as much as 50 per cent above initial expectations (plan investment was to be split 50:50 between public and private sectors). Investment was meant to be an annual growth rate of 12 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP); in fact the growth has been closer to 20 per cent so far. Most of this growth occurred in the industrial and agricultural sectors; agriculture has lagged behind and its contribution to GDP in the plan period has only experienced a net drop as a result of the abundant

divide — bringing in, it is hoped, more money from potash alone by 1982 than is earned by all Jordan's exports today. The transport ministry, meanwhile, awarded a JD 16.2 million contract to a West German firm to build a potash storage terminal at Aqaba.

## Cement

To keep pace with Jordan's building boom, three separate cement schemes were either under way or planned in 1980 to reduce dependence on cement imports. Foremost was the expansion of the Jordan Cement Factories Company's (JCFC's) plant at Fuhais, where a fifth kiln was added in the past year. In July, JCFC awarded a \$121 million contract to a Japanese firm for construction of a sixth kiln, which will double the Fuhais plant's capacity to two million tonnes a year by 1982.

JCFC is also planning a second cement works, with a capacity of one million tonnes a year, at Rashidiyah, near Tafilah, in the south — which, together with a

the first such centre, at Al Arda, was inaugurated amid more than a little initial scepticism by local farmers, who are accustomed to hawking their produce from the backs of their pick-ups in the nearby marketplace, rather than having it neatly sorted and packed for them in the gleaming, automated JD 1.2 million centre.

## Harvest

Farmers enjoyed a bumper harvest after last winter's heavy rains. More than one million additional dunums were brought under cultivation and yields were boosted by as much as ten times over previous (admittedly drought-stricken) years.

This meant that Jordan was getting even more value than usual out of the precious six per cent of its land area, most of it in the Jordan Valley, that is cultivable. By this year, some 22,000 hectares had been covered by the ambitious irrigation schemes in the valley, and plans call for another 10,000 hectares to be irrigated by

the Maqarin dam on the Syrian border, which will harness the Yarmouk river waters for the combined functions of Jordan Valley irrigation, domestic water supply, and electric power generation.

The King Talal Dam, north of Amman, was filled to overflowing as last year's rains swelled the waters of the Zarqa river, but there was still concern that those waters may be too polluted not only for domestic use but for irrigation.

Fears that Jordan may before too long face an agonising choice between water for irrigation or water for domestic use — but not both — prompted serious consideration in 1980 of a scheme to draw water by pipeline over 600 kilometres from the Euphrates river in Iraq; international consultants were invited during the year to submit feasibility studies for this ambitious project.

The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) this year drew up plans for 18 schemes — seven in mining and 11 in water and irrigation — to make maximum use of Jordan's resources during the 1981-85 plan period; these schemes could cost some JD 41 million.

## Oil shale

The rising cost of crude oil — of which every drop used in Jordan is imported from Saudi Arabia, at a cost in 1979 of JD 69 million — spurred plans for developing deposits of oil lying trapped in shale rock under the desert in the south. Proven reserves of this shale oil are some 1,300 million tons, with possible reserves of as much as 10,000 million tons; in the principal deposit at Lajoun, a ton of shale rock yields between 14 and 36 gallons of oil, and the NRA this year commissioned two feasibility studies to determine the most economical way of exploiting these reserves: a Soviet agency was to study the building of a thermal power station on top of the shale oil deposits, while a West German firm was contracted to study the "retorting" process of extracting oil from the rock.

While means of exploiting this power source of the future were studied, the authorities proceeded to expand the nationwide electricity network, with a JD 20 million scheme in the south and several projects worth more than JD 4 million in the north. The thermal power station at Zarqa was being expanded and a new one was nearing completion at Aqaba.

## Housing

Such projects herald the era of expanding the social infrastructure which will be the hallmark of the 1981-85 plan. Other pointers in the direction of social development were the planned middle-income housing schemes in Amman and Aqaba. The Housing Corporation pre-qualified international and local firms for the JD 70 million first phase of the Abu Nuseir project, involving construction of 2,600 houses north-east of Amman, while a local firm began work on an JD 8 million apartment scheme at Aqaba.

Amman municipality, meanwhile, contracted a British-Jordanian joint venture to draw up plans and tenders for a \$57.6 million urban renewal scheme in lower-income areas of the capital, financed jointly by the World Bank, the Housing Bank and the government.

After housing, education is another priority in building social infrastructure in the next plan, and the centrepiece is undoubtedly the permanent campus of Yarmouk University, near Irbid.

This huge project, designed by a Japanese-Jordanian joint venture, is expected to cost more than JD 180 million; after the selection of the consultants, a further step was taken in October with the hiring of a British firm to supervise the JD 80 million first phase of construction, which will include a

700-bed teaching hospital in addition to the engineering and medical facilities.

Another area of expansion in 1980 was in telecommunications. A Japanese company proceeded with a \$21 million contract to upgrade Amman's telephone and telefax networks, while the Japanese government made a loan of \$40 million for purchasing new telephone equipment for the capital. Another loan, of \$50 million, came from French banks for expanding and modernising the telephone system, with French equipment, in the north.

## Transport

Other infrastructural improvement saw the upgrading of transport networks, notably roads in the Amman area (which needed extensive resurfacing after last winter's onslaughts of rain and snow) and the rail line from the phosphate mines to Aqaba — the latter being carried out with a loan of \$11.6 million from Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis also donated funds towards a \$65 million programme to expand Aqaba port by building a container terminal to replace the two floating berths in operation for the past three years.

Aqaba port was to come (somewhat unfairly) into the world spotlight towards the end of the year as part of what was undoubtedly Jordan's biggest economic (and political) story of the year — the burgeoning relationship with Iraq.

Because of severe port congestion in the Gulf, Iraq had since the beginning of the year increasingly been using Aqaba for importing its supplies of both capital and consumer goods. These goods were unloaded into warehouses and eventually onto trucks for the long 20-hour haul across the desert to Baghdad. By March, more than half the transit trade through Aqaba was bound for Iraq, with ships coming from some 30 countries.

At the same time, Jordan's exports to Iraq were increasing rapidly, to a value of JD 12.7 million in 1979, which was a 269 per cent increase over 1978. In the first quarter of this year, Iraq overtook Saudi Arabia as Jordan's leading export market, buying some JD 8.4 million worth of goods in the three-month period alone.



Jordan's farmers enjoyed a bumper harvest in 1980 after last winter's heavy rains. (Jordan Magazine)

from the usual 15 or 16 to 40, then 50, then 60 and, by late November, to as many as 80.

Despite extravagant claims by the Israelis (and amplified by the Western news media), the Iraqi-bound cargo flowing through Aqaba consisted not of war supplies (Russian or any other variety) but of the consumer and capital goods — from soy meal to Toyotas — which Iraq could not

certainly the case in the coming year, when the latest OPEC oil price rise is expected to add another JD 8.5 million to the oil bill.

Consumer spending is also dramatically on the rise, at a rate of some 33 per cent a year, with more people spending more money on ever more expensive imported commodities. This is a trend which the government is trying

Jordan is still largely dependent, on loans and external assistance, so that 60 per cent of budget revenues still come from outside sources.

Jordan's wise and somewhat conservative financial practices have given it a good reputation for fiscal management, and the country obtains its credits and budget assistance on the most favourable terms available.

When the government went to the Euromarkets in September for a \$150 million loan to cover general expenses, for example, it was obtained at the very low margin of 3 per cent above the going London rate, and banks were clamouring to participate, with some 22 of them finally making the deal. This was seen as reflecting Jordan's creditworthiness and political and economic stability — despite its dependence on external sources of finance and the prevailing conditions in the region.

The same buoyancy and confidence applies to the domestic financial market, which truly grew into maturity in 1980 with an impressive series of local loan syndications and bond issues.

Carrying the flag on the local financial scene as well as in the air was Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which put together a package of deals to finance its \$370 million purchase of five Lockheed TriStars and one Boeing 747. A loan of \$273.6 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank covered the bulk of the purchase; the rest of the finance was raised by means of a JD 9 million loan agreement with eight local banks and two locally managed JD 5 million bond issues, the first of which was heavily oversubscribed.

Other local syndications during the year helped the charter airline Arab Wings and the owners of two local hotels to refinance earlier Euroloans, redeeming them from dollars to dinars — another sign of growth on the local financial scene.

The Jordan Securities Corporation, which started operations at the beginning of the year, was also instrumental in organising an issue of JD 1.3 million worth of shares capital for the Arab Aluminium Company, the setting of a JD 2 million loan for construction of a huge commercial centre in Amman, and the establishment of a holding company, for industrial investments.

While interest rates went wild elsewhere, the going rate here held steady at nine per cent (usually with a one per cent annual "service charge"). Modest credit controls enacted last year by the Central Bank seemed to have gone some way toward sopping up the surplus liquidity that had come to characterise the Jordanian economy; another factor in this may have been excessive speculation by local investors in gold earlier this year.

Still, much more capital continues to flow into Jordan than flows out — particularly in the form of remittances from expatriate Jordanian workers; these totalled JD 180 million in 1979, and their value appeared to be up by some 20 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the same period of 1979.

The authorities are still not totally satisfied with the ways in which these funds are deployed — mostly into property purchase and housing construction, which both tend to be inflationary.

But such indicators as turnover on the Amman Financial Market — expected to top JD40 million this year, compared with JD 5.6 million in 1978, its first year of trading — and public participation in such novelties as local bond issues, are seen as pointing to a more productive channelling of private funds. A panoply of institutions now exists — from the investment banks for the big funds to the Housing Bank and Post Office Savings Fund for the more modest amounts — for helping Jordanians to find constructive outlets for the surpluses generated by their country's stability and their own human talents.



Jordan's industrial investment has concentrated on development of mineral industries, such as potash.

get in through its own ports.

By facilitating the discharge of these goods and doing its share to extend the lifeline to Baghdad, Jordan sought simply to do its Arab duty and make a gesture in

ing to check, while it also sought to lessen the burden on the middle-level consumer with the introduction of "parallel market" stores at which commodities purchased by the supply ministry are



The King Talal Dam was filled to overflowing as heavy rains swelled the waters of the Zarqa river. (Jordan Magazine)

This culminated in May in the signing of a number of agreements under which Iraq was to lend Jordan some 26 million Iraqi dinars to expand Aqaba's port, storage facilities and free zone, and to build a 300-kilometre highway across the desert from Aqaba to Azraq, for use by Iraqi-bound trucks. Other Iraqi finance went towards a housing project, and, in the amount of JD 15 million, for construction of a technical college at Mota in the south. Furthermore, Iraq and Jordan agreed to set up a joint transport company, with a shared capital of \$25 million, to operate the Aqaba-Baghdad truck route. This was followed later by formation of a joint industrial company similar to the one linking Jordan and Syria.

## Aqaba

When war broke out between Iraq and Iran, leading to the closure of the Gulf ports, Iraq stepped up its use of Aqaba. Almost overnight, the number of ships in port or waiting to enter Aqaba swelled

return for the extraordinary economic aid which Iraq had extended to Jordan — over and above its share of the 1978 Baghdad "steadfastness" aid of some \$1,250 million a year from the Arab oil states.

Trade with Iraq — due to reach a total of JD 25 million in 1980 — was one of the few bright spots in Jordan's trading performance. Jordan's global trade deficit in 1979 was JD 464.7 million, an increase of 26 per cent from the 1978 shortfall. Export earnings of JD 121 million (up by 33 per cent from 1978) were more than offset by a sharp increase in imports, which reached JD 585.6 million; fully 11 per cent of the import bill went to purchases of crude oil.

Even with the demand for capital imports expected to ease in the coming years, and with earnings from fruits and vegetables, mineral products and tourism increasing at a respectable rate each year, there still seemed little chance of narrowing the trade gap significantly in the near future; this is

sold at just a little above cost.

These efforts at "rationalising consumption" tied in with attempts to increase production, reduce public spending, and encourage domestic savings and more productive investment in a broad strategy to keep inflation — now at about 11.5 per cent a year — under control.

## Budget

The state budget of JD 638.25 million for 1981, announced on Dec. 22, was nearly 21 per cent higher than the 1980 budget, although this increase was closer to a modest eight per cent when inflation was taken into account. Even with an allocation of JD 42 million for subsidies on food and fuel supplies — and that will have to be adjusted following the latest OPEC increases — it is expected that domestic revenues will cover nearly three-quarters of current expenditures.

However, when capital spending of JD 275 million is added,

Education is another priority in building social infrastructure. (Photo by Marianne Pearson)

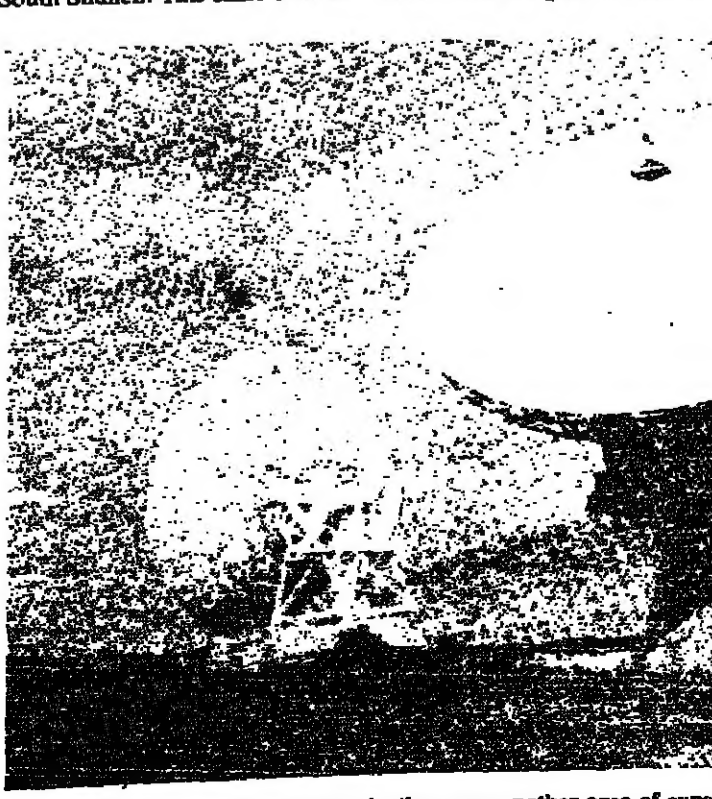
the sector, which was as much as 50 per cent above initial expectations (plan investment was to be split 50:50 between public and private sectors). Investment was meant to be an annual growth rate of 12 per cent in gross domestic product (GDP); in fact the growth has been closer to 20 per cent so far. Most of this growth occurred in the industrial and agricultural sectors; agriculture has lagged behind and its contribution to GDP in the plan period has only experienced a net drop as a result of the abundant

proposed sheet glass factory at Ma'an, is seen as something of a symbol of the government's aim to decentralise industry away from the congested Amman-Zarqa area. The Rashidiyah plant's production would be mostly for export.

At the same time, the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry is going ahead with plans for a JD 15 million white cement plant at Qasr Al Hallabat and just this week awarded the construction contract to a West German firm. There was also growth in another major industry, with the commissioning this year of the Romanian-built third-phase expansion scheme of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company's installation at Zarqa. The refinery should meet Jordan's demand for petroleum products until the year 2000.

One focus of industrial growth is the proposed Sahab industrial estate, south of Amman, for which preliminary tenders were floated this year. Foreign and local construction companies were queuing up for a crack at the JD 8-10 million first phase contract, which will cover 75 hectares of the 253-hectare site, where hundreds of small and medium-size industries will be clustered.

Another big project for which contractors were invited to pre-qualify was the construction of the Jordan Valley Authority's third agricultural marketing centre at South Shuneh. This came even as



Telecommunications was another area of expansion in 1980

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# Culture blooms--with a little bit of sponsorship

Along with all the activity on the political, economic and social scenes, Jordan during 1980 witnessed something of burst of cultural activity -- encompassing everything from sculpture exhibitions to puppet theatres. Jordan Times art critic Meg Abu Hamdan has prepared a brief look at this blossoming, and while she's at it, hazards a few shots at what we can expect in 1981.

WHEN reviewing the year 1980 in terms of art and all its diverse branches, it would seem strange to start with the commercial aspect; but like everything else expansion cannot begin, even with the best intentions, without that basic commodity -- money. And 1980 was the year that laid the foundations for that expansion.

It was during 1980 that the "Establishment" undeniably gave a place to culture under the

The year 1980 will also be remembered as that which saw the opening of several culturally important places. In March the Jordan National Gallery was opened, providing at last a home for a permanent collection of Jordanian and other Arab artists' work, and the work of foreigners with connections to the Middle East. It was also at last a venue for prestigious exhibitions which previously had had to be held at the

"producing as international a production as anyone could possibly want," to quote Mr. Chapman.

Finally, early in 1980 the Alia Art Gallery opened in the former Flying Carpet Club with an exhibition of the unusual work of Gabriel Mandel Khan. This gallery, because of damage caused by the weather, has been unable to continue operations after its good start; but its director, Mrs. Gabriella Durra, has organised a full year's programme for 1981 with the works of well-established European artists such as John Piper and Mark Boyle. The Alia Gallery is in the happy position of having the Royal Jordanian Airline's backing, meaning the easy transport of works of art to and from all its destinations.

Some people deplore the continual showing of foreign exhibitions in Jordan, saying they have no relevance here. But all artists need exposure to what is going on in other places; to see the contemporary work of other artists and to see the standard they set. The past year has seen a great many excellent foreign exhibitions coming to the city, mostly to the cultural centres here. As Mr. Bisharat said, "We owe a great deal to these centres; but now we have our own venues, and we need theirs less -- so in 1981 we will try to activate these centres to bring more of their own countries' work here, and so help us in that way."

The Jordanian Artists' Association has been especially active in 1980, and while the association must be applauded for its constant encouragement to all enthusiastic young artists, it also must be reminded that it should be a little more discriminating. This was the year that the association held almost the same exhibition of students' work three times. The variety of the venues did not give the work, albeit some of it very promising, any extra diversity!

Musically, 1980 was also a boom year -- especially for local bands. Two years ago there were no bands at all; but now there are even professional ones, working full time and making a living out of music -- with venues aplenty provided by the hotels and nightclubs that continue to spring up, indicating the newfound pleasure people get from live music.

The year 1980 saw the raising of the curtain on two musical firsts: The premier public performance of the Jordan Philharmonic Orchestra after its formation three years ago. Although it still has a long way to go, the orchestra got off to a promising start. The other debut was a real pioneering step -- an opera written by Jamal Abu Hamdan, "Atshan Ya Sabaya", an all-Jordanian production. Even though the musical show played to small audiences, it is hoped that people will be encouraged to do something more along these lines and gain from this first experience.

Many foreign musicians visited, and gave generally very good recitals here, in 1980: Amman becoming "an interesting musical stopover", to quote Jordan Times music critic Fawzia Mai. Standing out among the piano recitals and singers was the glamorous and exciting arrival of Spanish flamenco dancer Lucero Tena, who played to a packed hall at the Palace of Culture.

On thing leads to another. The Amman Players, along with other resident foreigners, produced an "International Evening" at the Haya Arts Centre, and this led, from that evening's unveiling of

hidden talents, to the production at the British Council of "The Hollow Crown". Let's hope other events will follow this example, as small beginnings often lead to grand finales.

Jordan has no tradition of drama, and it is even faintly disapproved of here; but in 1980 the Ministry of Education established drama as part of the school curriculum, and the Haya Arts Centre established its own puppet theatre, which is an easy and excellent way for children to begin in drama. Yarmouk University, itself dramatically very active, will encourage puppetry in 1981, and the British Polka Puppet Theatre will perform on the campus for the schoolchildren of Irbid.

Now, 1981 is a year to look forward to. Mr. Roger Cloitre, director of the French Centre, is planning a "French Week" at the end of February. The idea was mainly that of Princess Wijdan, who went to France to collect pieces of work for a big exhibition of modern French art.

The French Centre has always promoted photography, and its exhibition last year of photographs depicting Jordan was an excellent opportunity to see the photographic talent we have here

in the capital. This encouragement will continue into 1981, with another photographic exhibition by French photographers; and with the opening of a darkroom for the use of the students and members of the centre.

The British Council will sadly lose one of its most active staff members, Mr. John Chapman, in 1981; but it will continue its good work with jazz concerts like that of the Ken Collier Band, and pop groups of fame from England, such as Manga Carta.

As Mr. Chapman says, "In 1980 there has been a massive expansion on all fronts. The Establishment has started to provide for (cultural activities), and Jordanian artists have responded, and there has been the initiation of a proper infrastructure to provide the backing."

But perhaps Mr. Taba sums up what a lot of artists feel in saying that 1980 "has been a year of quantity, but not so much of quality. The country, that is the artists and the people who view art, from now on will develop a filter system to reject the poor and encourage the good. This year has been better than last, and next year will be better than this."



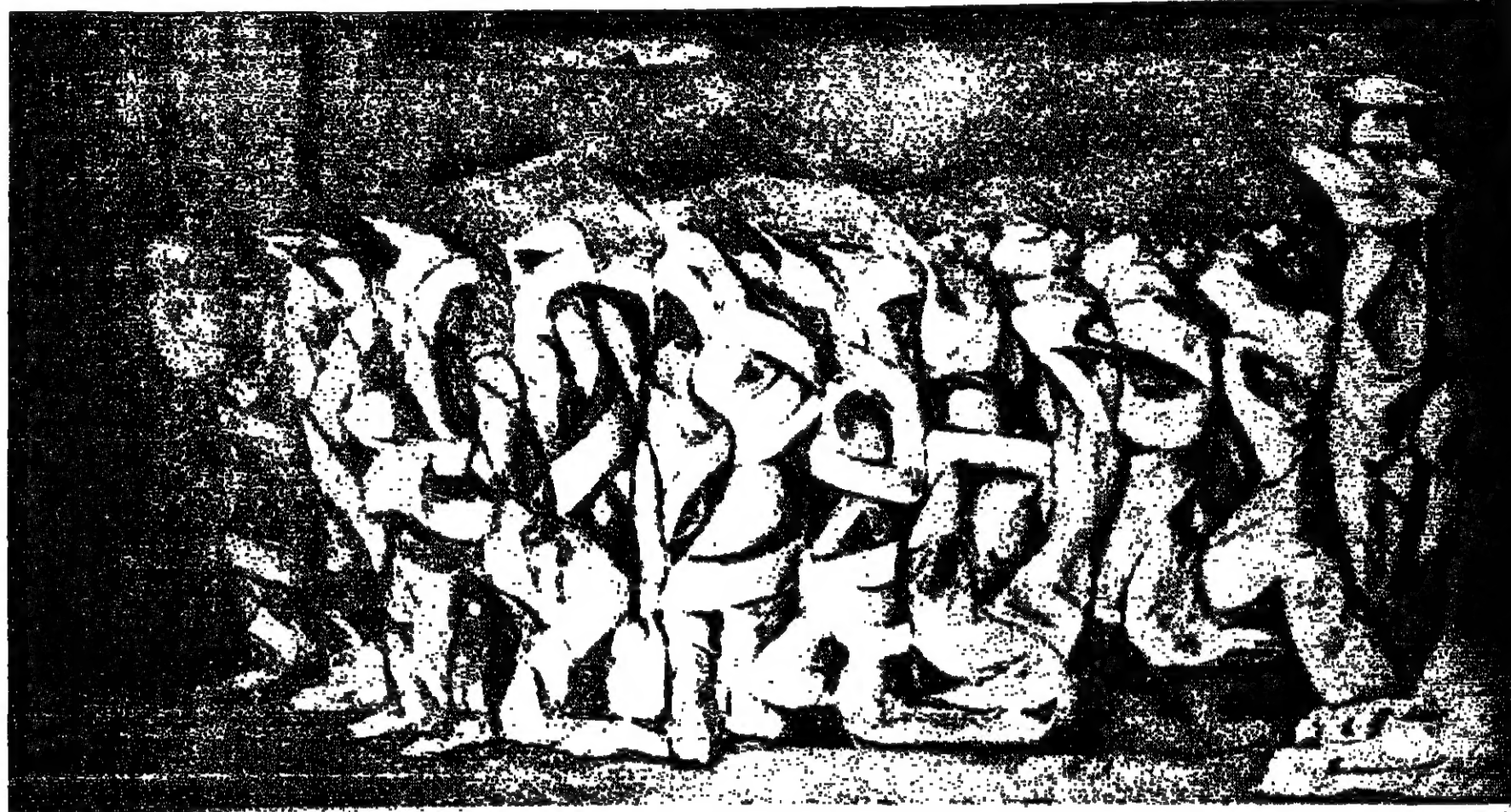
enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar and Mr. Mohanna Durra; and it was during 1980 that the private commercial sector realised the potential of culture, and started regularly sponsoring cultural activities. Mr. John Chapman of the British Council emphasised the importance of these beginnings. "Without commercial sponsorship," he said, "culturally nothing will ever grow, especially in drama -- no theatre in the world ever ran off its own income."

Mr. Chapman said government backing for culture was "a very important beginning in Jordan; without it Jordanian culture would continue to be a mixture from outside the country."

various foreign cultural centres for want of any place else.

Since March the gallery has put on show a number of important international and local exhibitions. The works of Jordanian artists were of a continual high standard, ranging from the sculptures of Samer Taba and the ceramics of Mahmoud Taha to the giant abstracts of Her Highness Princess Wijdan and the coffee paintings of the gallery's present director, Suhail Bisharat.

Another important opening was that of the Royal Cultural Centre -- as yet unproductive; but 1981 will see the installation of a large staff, and the centre will become a focal point for major performing activities, with the capacity for



## Jordanian Artists' Association's group exhibition

### Fitting end for very productive year

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 30 -- Memories of London exhibitions, with crowds jostling each other for a better view of the work came back last night at the opening of the second annual exhibition of the Jordanian Artists' Association held at the Palace of Culture.

The exhibition is a fitting end for a very productive year in Jordan, as most of the major artists like Princess Wijdan, Aziz Amour, Ahmad Nawash and Ibrahim Najjar were represented, as well as the up and coming artists and some not so up and coming ones.

Despite the large number (67) of artists participating, there is a lack of diversity in the works which can be parcelled up into three main groups, falling under the titles "Nature," "Creation" and "Palestine." Every other

painting is entitled "Life and Death," or just plain "creation" and "nature," with no embellishments. These generalised titles indicate generalised painting which is often the case.

For example, the well-painted bold brush strokes of Yousef Badawi's "Nature" and the heavy greens and thundery skies of Khadar Na'im's painting of the same name are all very well, but what relation to their environment do they have? If anyone were to see the green fertile "Desert at Sunset" by Ziad Hadadine, with its watery merging of paint and canvas, they would feel that the harsh conditions of desert life are not so bad after all. What a relief therefore to see a real view, like the recognisable Ashrafiah Mosque in Shabib Hadadiah's technically poor, but visually sound "Eastern View of Amman" and Yasser Duweik's impressionistic "View from Aqaba". Arab painters are so absorbed with their culture and environment, but how few of them get out and paint it like it really is?

If nature is painted rather superficially from imagination, then the images depicting the Palestinian struggle bear -- often subtly a more direct and honest relationship to the situation. Ibrahim Najjar never lets up with his aiming snipers and red agonisingly elongated figures rallying together, which with Adnan Yahya's goulishly deformed figures and prancing horses of freedom and Mohammad Al Sayyed's ceramic relief of the ones who stayed behind "Solidarity," leave one in no doubt as to their message and meaning.

Inspiration comes to many artists upon reflection of life and death. Paintings of mother and child predominate; but the most striking of these is Kasim Amoudi's "The Life" where a rudely pregnant torso is encircled by figures in foetal position. Iyad Ibrahim's black ink "Creations" (First and Second) are originally dramatic and subtle, something that Mohammad Sha'ban's unintentionally humorous "Life and Death" lacks greatly as his real

cloth mummy stands poised for flight into a technicolour dream through the open window.

One or two attempts at surrealism have come off quite well -- which is pleasantly surprising -- since bringing off good surrealist images is technically difficult and imaginatively taxing. However Wasif Momani's "Wild Flowers" is a lovely pun, as the buds of the flowers turn into the heads of evil looking snakes. The moon in Ziad Tamimi's "A Woman And A Moon" cleverly remains a moon even though it has been brought to earth by its wrapping of flimsy bandages. Mohammad Issa's "Desert and Water" is technically very good and mystifyingly interesting -- umbrellas dripping water in the desert?

There are many portraits in the exhibition which are not particularly outstanding, except perhaps Anne Wiegand's professional portrait of a Bahraini woman in her national dress. But all pale to insignificance next to the figurative work of Ahmad Nawash which is strikingly bold, original and thoroughly contemporary.

Three paintings which don't fall into any group, but which are worth singling out, are first "Pottery" by Badi Tuwait. The artist has caught an unusual composition with the almost real pots, and the colouring and texture are excellent. Second, the tiny neat grids of Khawla Zakeriah's graphic work are very attractive, as is the totally irrelevant "Billiards" of Shehad Aman, the bright colours of the balls forming a geometric composition with the table.

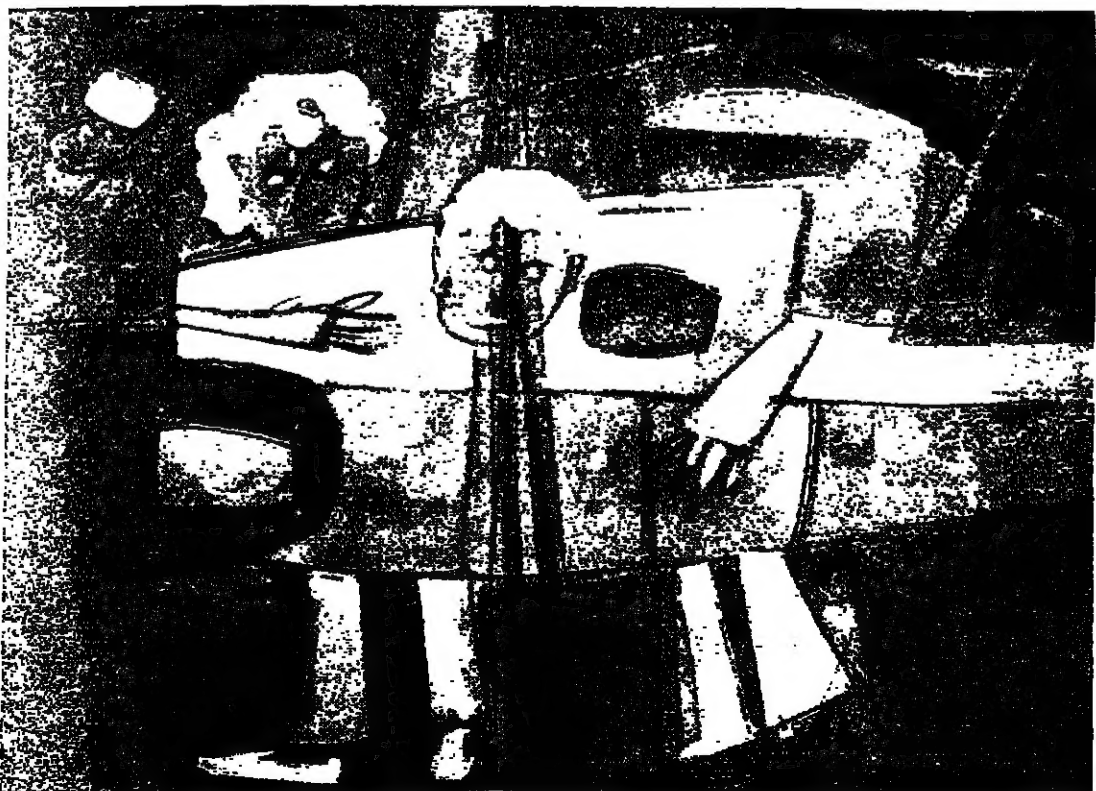
Big is not necessarily beautiful but apart from Princess Wijdan and Ibrahim Najjar, nobody has taken courage to paint big. Therefore, the exhibition consists of paintings of roughly the same size. Abstract art adapts itself beautifully to huge wall-covering canvases, as demonstrated earlier this year at the Hayward Annual in London by British contemporary abstract artists and maybe the Jordan abstract painters could take a leaf out of their book and experiment with size a

little more. The exhibition, because of its size and variety of artists participating has certainly generated some excitement among the art viewing public and it provides a

thorough cross-section of movement now happening in Jordan.



Mohammad Issa



Mamoun Dhibian



Fuad Abdul Rahim



Zaki Shaqfeh

مكتبة الأصل



# The Jordanian community takes a look back at 1980

By Dina Matar  
Abba Majaj  
and Phyllis Hughes

Jordan Times Staff Reporters

1980 draws to an end, and the new year impends, people's recollections of the last year do not seem heartening. If one stops a passerby and asks about his memories of the year his is liable to aver, "Lord, please do not let it be repeated."

The year saw the eruption of St. Helens in the United States, and even more tragic disasters such as the earthquakes in Algeria and Italy and thousands of innocent lives, cap it all, near the end of the year, the death of the pop star John Lennon, murdered by a fan, hit the headlines and evoked more expressions of grief.

way to stand against our enemy," he said. "Jordan's stand and its resolutions added to our pride in our country, and in its leader, His Majesty King Hussein."

As for 1981, Mr. Tarawneh said that his greatest wish was to see all Arabs united -- "not only in blood, but in action," he said; "because this is the only way we can retrieve our occupied lands."



Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh

Jordan, 1980 held both with the untimely death of Minister Sharif Abdul Sharaif -- and hope, with the plans for the 11th summit, which was held on 13 reaffirmed Arab unity in the East. For the Palestinians under occupation the year meant moral and material support for their relentless

Jordan Times asked a cross-section of people, from government officials to housewives, to look back over the year and decide which world event they thought was the most important. As it turned out, Jordan's own problems -- the summit and the border with Syria -- were not a wider view of the world.

Those asked thought that it had been a violent and disastrous year, but their optimism was dimmed by it. When asked their hopes for 1981, they looked forward to a more peaceful and a happier, twelve

Ahmad Tarawneh, president of the National Consultative Council, said that the Arab summit in Amman held the most importance for him. "Most of us," he said, "Arab unity was the only

He added that he hoped to see Jordan more highly developed, especially with regard to industry.

Dr. Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben, the minister of communications, agreed that the Amman summit had been the most important event of the year. "since its resolutions emphasised the unity of the Arabs and their solidarity," he said. He expressed the hope that 1981 would be the time for all to have their rights recognised -- "especially the Palestinians. It is high time that these people enjoyed their long-lost freedom and lands," he declared.

For Dr. Zuhair Malhas, the minister of health, the most important event of 1980 was the eruption of Mount St. Helens in the United States. "In a few minutes this event revealed man's dependence on nature and its wrath," he said; "and it showed the true size of Big Government; standing helpless, and speechless."

"What I wish for 1981," he added, "is the development and use of atomic power in the Arab World."

Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani felt that the most important events of 1980 were the Iranian-American dispute over the hostages; Mr. Reagan's election, and

the Iraq-Iran war. Mr. Anani stated his hopes for the coming year very simply: "I wish that the Palestinian people would achieve and establish their own country."

Diplomats questioned by the Jordan Times said they regretted that 1980 had been a year dominated by violence and terrorism.

At the British Embassy, Mr. Adrian Sindall put the continued occupation of Afghanistan as the most important event of a troubled year. "This has cast a long



Dr. Zuhair Malhas

shadow over the entire world, and added to the difficulty of tackling so many other world problems," he said.

For 1981, he hoped that there would be renewed efforts to work for peace in the Middle East and other troubled areas of the world. "In particular I would hope that all of us will recognise a readiness to compromise as a sign of strength, and accept that extremism and acts of violence and the illegal holding of hostages is in fact a sign of weakness," he remarked.

German Ambassador Hermann Munz expressed the wish that "peace should be consolidated throughout all the troubled areas of the world." He said that only history could teach us the most significant event of 1980.

At the new Philippine Embassy in Shmeisani, charge d'affaires Mr. Emmanuel Conreras said his government was happy to have established diplomatic links with Jordan during 1980.

"On a world-wide basis, I think personally that the election of Ronald Reagan as the new American president is of great importance," he said. "As far as my own country is concerned, it will be of great significance

tractor, said he did not think that anything "very obvious" happened this year, nothing of much importance. But for himself, the year ended sadly, in my mother's death." But as for the new year, he said: "I hope that 1981 will be a year of more understanding among Arab countries."

Mr. Fakhri Abu Shakra, another prominent contractor in Amman, did not choose a most important event, but said: "Career-wise, it was a challenging year; personally, it was a happy year. Concerning Jordan, it has been a very stable year. Jordan is prospering." Mr. Abu Shakra's hopes for 1981 include a desire to see "something done" on the Palestinian problem. He also expressed a wish to see continued development in Jordan.

Mr. Michel Massanat, president of the Engineers' Association, felt that the most important event of the year was the Israeli Knesset decision to unite Jerusalem, against both Arab and international wishes. Mr. Massanat said that he was "very optimistic about the European view of the Palestinian question. I also hope for more development in national products, industry and educational institutions."

Mr. Jamil Maruqa, the president of the Medical Association, considered the American hostage issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war to be the two most important events of 1980; but from a medical point



Dr. Jawad Al Anani

of view, he said that "the Nobel Prize granted to two doctors for their study on genes" must be considered of great importance. His



Dr. Hermann Munz

because President Carter has not been sympathetic to our problems."

Mr. Ali Dajani, director of the Chamber of Industry, answered at somewhat greater length, by saying that "on a Jordanian level, I would say that the success of the Amman summit conference was remarkable. Also, the unity of the Jordanian people in their support of the Jordanian army was very important."

Mr. Dajani felt that, on an international level, "U.S. President-elect Reagan's election will cause a change in the mood of the policy-makers," and he considered the continued holding of the American hostages in Iran "insensible."

Asked what his hopes were for 1981, Mr. Dajani replied: "I expect a change in the general mood of decision-makers in the United States; and that Jordan will cooperate more with the Gulf states in order to reap many benefits. Also, I would be very happy if the government accepts our proposal to give special awards to exporters who excel in 1981. And I hope they will release the hostages in Iran. However, he added, "I am not very optimistic about Lebanon."

One American businessman, who wished to remain anonymous, judged the most important development of 1980 to be "that, after 30-some years, the so-called 'Middle East conflict' (or 'Arab-Israeli conflict') has reached a point where it is now openly called the Palestinian issue. For the first time people are open about this." He continued: "I hope and feel that 1981 will break the deadlock on this particular issue. I feel that the West is facing the facts, and is beginning to recognise the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause. And I hope that peace will come to this part of the world."

Mr. Mohammad Jardaneh, con-



Mr. Ali Dajani

hopes for the new year include a strong wish for peace: "I don't think that any two people will differ in the opinion that everyone needs peace, for all people of the world, and especially in this area."

Mr. Baker Al Khairi, a resident of Jabal Hussein and an employee of Grindlay's Bank, felt that the war between Iran and Iraq caused great disappointment, because it "stopped the interests of Arab countries." His outlook for 1981, however, was quite optimistic. His greatest desire is peace between Jordan and Israel regarding the occupied territories, the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and recognition by the United States and the West of



Mr. Michael Massanat



Looking forward to 1981

the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

For businessman Mr. Tawfiq Kawar, the coverage of the Amman summit conference, and its effect on the Arab World in general and Jordan in particular, was what was really significant during 1980. He said he hoped that 1981 would be the year when steps would be taken to ensure a just and durable peace in Palestine, "since it is the core of stability in the Middle East."

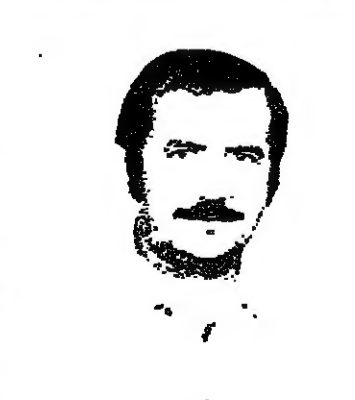
According to Roman Catholic vicar Father Raouf Najjar, the year's most significant event was the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland. "because this visit marked a change in the entire communist regime in Poland." He hoped that by 1981 the problem of occupied Jerusalem would be solved, and thus the whole Palestine issue.

Mr. George Khouri, an ex-U.N. official and writer, said: "I am entitled to think, as a Palestinian, that the war of liberation waged by Iraq against Iran, is the most important event of 1980." He added that its importance lies in the fact that Arabs have the ability to fight and win. "But the most important byproduct of the war," he said, "is the Jordanian-Iraqi alliance that proves to be beneficial to both."

His hopes for 1981 include the opening of a railroad line between Jordan and Iraq, and the finalisation of a plan for the piping of Euphrates River water to Jordan.

University professors and students had their own versions of 1980's most important events, and their aspirations for the new year. Dr. Jan Cheika, a professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, said that the Iraqi-Iranian war hit the headlines with an impact that changed the whole situation in the Middle East. As for his hopes for 1981, he chose to talk on a personal level, and said that he was looking forward to starting the construction of the King Abdullah mosque in Abdali, "because I have finished the design, and I would like to see the mosque erected."

Mr. Abdullah Al Muneizel, a lecturer in the Faculty of Education, also said that the Iraqi-Iranian war was the year's most important event. He expressed the hope that 1981 would be a year



Mr. Mohammad Jardaneh

when all Arabs would unite and fight for a cause which, in his opinion, is as righteous as that of Iraq against Iran.

Miss Karam Kayyat, a first-year student, however, felt at a loss when asked about the most important event of the year. But she said she hoped that the new year would be a more peaceful one, in which "people would be a bit kinder to others, and everyone would live in peace."

Mr. Mamdouh Nasser, another first-year student, was very emphatic in telling the Jordan

Times that the most important event in 1980 was the Amman summit, at the same time hoping that 1981 would be the starting point from which all peoples would realise their aims, "especially the Palestinians."

For Mr. Attiyeh Hamed Nasser, a taxi driver, 1980's most important event was inflation in Jordan, "which affected every household. I hope the government puts a stop to all this increase in prices," he said; "otherwise, many people will go to bed hungry."

And for Mr. Hanna Jreisat, the most important event of 1980 was the victory of Mr. Ronald Reagan over President Jimmy Carter in the U.S. elections. This might be very important for the Arabs, he said, since the president-elect had expressed the hope to meet with King Hussein. He added: "I hope

that 1981 will be a year for peace, all over the world."

Mrs. Mary Di Mes, a housewife, said that the most important event of the year (for her) was the birth of her daughter, Suha. She said, "I hope that 1981 will be a peaceful year for everybody."

And for Issam Matar, an eleven-year-old boy, 1980's most important event was the end of his school examinations. But when asked about his hopes for next year, Issam answered most judiciously: "Well, it will be just another year!"

**GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND???**  
**LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT**



Dr. Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben



# This was 1980

Special to the Jordan Times

A YEAR which has brought us a war in the Gulf, the first large-scale combat operations by Soviet troops outside Warsaw Pact boundaries since 1945, and the threat of a new cold war is a year not entirely without distinction, but it is not quite memorable. Truly memorable years are invariably remembered for the dreadful things that happened in them, and 1980 was fortunately not in that league.

The journalistic ritual of reviewing and assessing each year at its end is a perilous business, because we are still too close to many of the events to understand their true meaning. For example, nobody foresaw in 1959 that Fidel Castro's victory in Cuba would bring the world to the brink of nuclear war in the "missile crisis" three years later.

What can be said about 1980 is that most of us have survived it, and that the world has not become an unrecognisably different place by the end of it. Indeed, the world is a much more stable place than the headlines make it seem.

The industrialised nations of the West are all suffering rates of unemployment that the conventional wisdom of a decade ago would have considered extremely destabilising, but the conventional wisdom was wrong. It is in eastern Europe, not in western Europe, that the workers are in revolt.

Half the major countries of the West have held national elections this year -- Canada, Japan, West Germany, Australia and the United States -- and the party in power won in three cases out of five. In Canada, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, now the longest-ruling western leader, was re-elected after only a few months out of

power, and in the United States the voters switched from a conservative Democrat to a more conservative Republican.

The same stability and immobility could be seen elsewhere. The Janata Party's election in India in January only to be replaced by the face of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, family has occupied the country's independent position remain under the management, and the changes in China, South Korea and Japan brought no clear direction in policy.

Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping resigned their leading positions in the Chinese government in September, but they kept more important positions. Communist Party, and it is more strongly in control ever. In Japan, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has replaced an equally obscure predecessor just before the election. The real management of Inc. has not been changed. In South Korea, the new president Chun Doo Hwan, his assassinated mentor, predecessor, President Park Chung Hee.

South America stayed recent pattern: democratic governments in the more countries, and right-wing dictatorships in the cone. Bolivia's army migrate northwards, crushed by a brutal military and both Chile and Uruguay referendums to a permanent military. Voters said "yes", but the guay's defied all the polls said "no", but the result has not changed intention.

Africa was the scene of a miracle in Zimbabwe, long and bitter government ended by a cease-fire followed by a fair election and a coalition government.



An otherwise unpromising year redeemed itself by giving us an authentic, though unlikely hero: an out-of-work Polish electrician who hopped over a fence into a striking Gdansk shipyard, organised the workers and finally made the name of Lech Walesa the symbol of the Polish nation's determination to be free.



In India, Indira Gandhi returned to power, but she was later soured by the death of her son and counselor Sanjay Gandhi in an air crash, as well as by ethnic clashes that killed thousands. Yugoslavia, under its postwar patriarch in Tito, whose funeral in Belgrade drew delegations of world leaders from 97 countries (but not Jimmy Carter). Below, His Majesty Hussein and the late Pater Sharif Abdul Hamid attend the rites in Beirut.



The man who sang "Give peace a chance" died a brutal death on his New York doorstep. Goodbye, John Lennon.

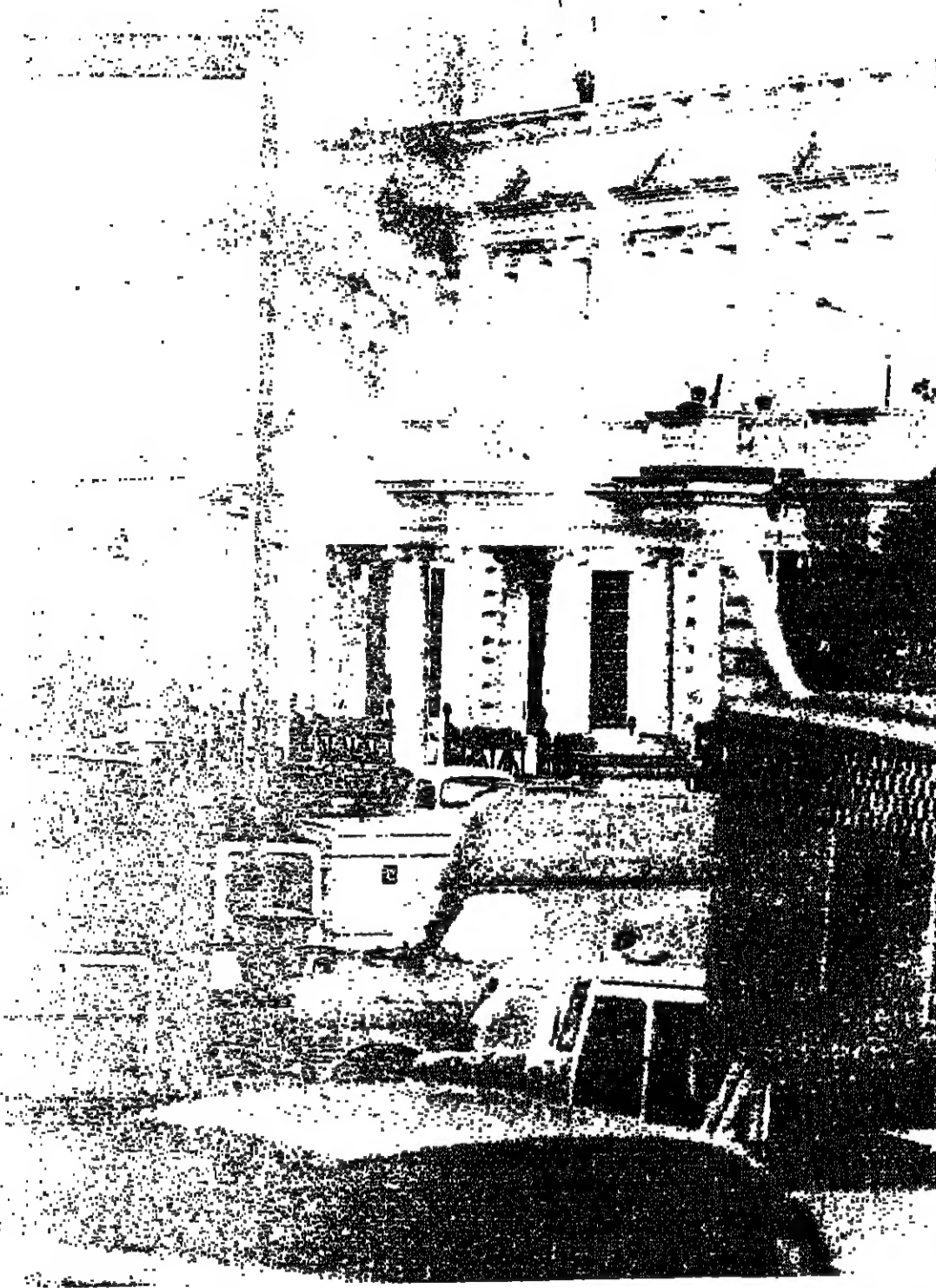
Basque separatists made a series of bomb threats against Spanish resorts this summer in an attempt to discourage tourism.



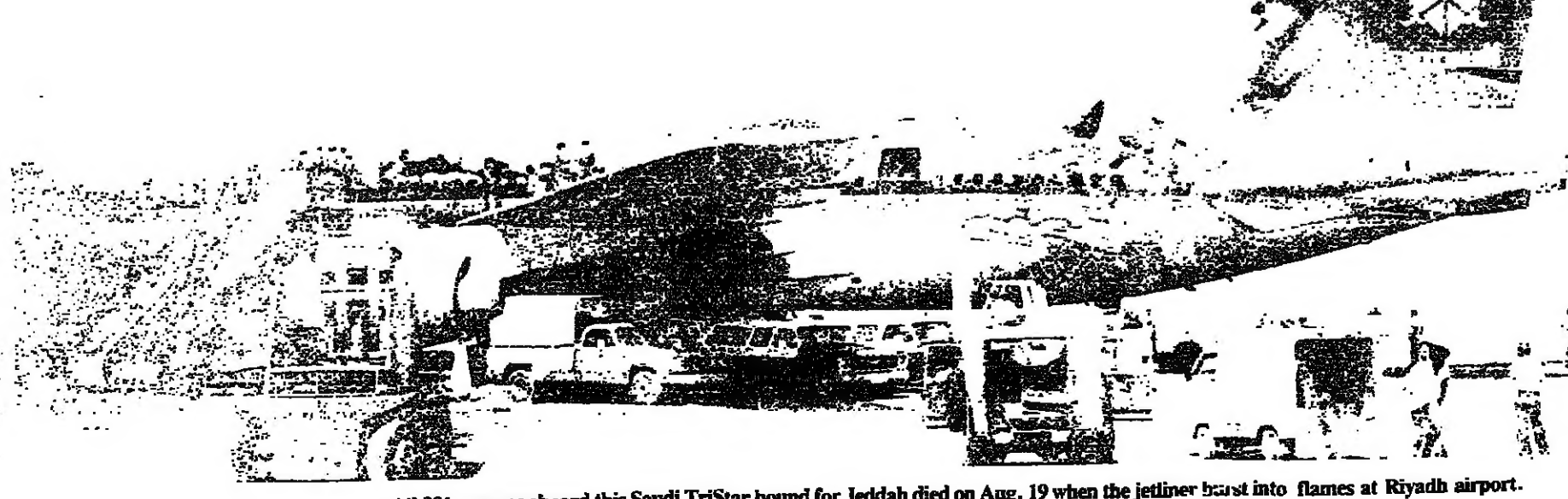
1980's election winners: Reagan in the U.S., Schmidt in West Germany, Mugabe in Zimbabwe, Suzuki in Japan. The year's big losers: Jimmy Carter, who got a handshake and a ticket back to Plains, and Hua Guofeng, well on his way to becoming a Chinese unpersoon.



A pillar of smoke hangs over the key Iranian refinery of Abadan as Iraqi soldiers go on the offensive. Since hostilities began on Sept. 22, the Gulf war has cut oil exports from both combatants.



In London, violence was met with violence: when a band of commandos took over the Iranian embassy, police negotiated for a week but finally stormed the building in May, killing three of the commandos but rescuing 19 hostages.



All 301 persons aboard this Saudi TriStar bound for Jeddah died on Aug. 19 when the jetliner burst into flames at Riyadh airport.

مكثا من الأصل



# every picture tells a story

has behaved responsibly in politics and in economics. There remains a conditional in the sense that things will go wrong if the relationship between the leaders of the victorious guerrilla armies is down, but the achievement so far have been very

where in Africa, it was bus- as usual. There were a few coups -- in Liberia, Upper Guinea-Bissau -- and is continued to suffer from al and economic chaos more year after it was liberated

low-intensity wars con- to fester in the Horn of in Chad -- where Libyan ment grew markedly -- and Western Sahara (although radical reconciliation bet- Morocco and Algeria may end the Saharan con- there are fifty countries and the vast majority of saw neither coups nor war. In particular, the success return to civilian democracy and Ghana gave cause

Western Europe and North as too, the status quo pre- almost everywhere. The -Canadians voted against tion in a referendum in although the issue of tion is far from dead even in -speaking parts of Canada. natives won every Euro- flection in sight except West

Germany's and the Social Democrats there can hardly be called radical. Even the two small regions of Europe where political terrorism has gained a firm foothold -- Northern Ireland and the Basque provinces of Spain -- remained stubbornly unchanged.

In fact almost all the crises and wars which made headlines this year and helped to create the impression that the world is careering rapidly towards perdition occurred in eastern Europe and Central America. By Central America we really mean El Salvador and Guatemala, and by eastern Europe we mean Poland.

In El Salvador, there is a virtual civil war raging between the right and the left which has claimed 8,500 lives this year. In Guatemala the crisis is of the same nature, but less acute.

However, although the success of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua has undoubtedly encouraged the left in these countries, the bitter conflicts there are of internal origin. Nor will the crisis necessarily spread: Few other countries even in Central America have such extreme divisions in their social and political structure.

The crisis in Turkey is between Turks, with no evidence of outside intervention. Similarly, the war between Iraq and Iran, which has now largely subsided into trench warfare almost in the 1917 style around the besieged Iranian cities of Khuzestan, had its origins

wholly within the region. The only one of the troubled areas where a major power is directly involved is Afghanistan, which has been occupied by the Russians since December of 1979.

In Poland, the Russians have stayed out (so far, at least), and the deep crisis there remains an internal one -- always with the proviso that the internal problems arise from a political system which has been imposed on Poland from outside. Although the probability remains high that the Russians will eventually feel compelled to invade, Moscow will postpone this decision as long as it can.

Elsewhere in Soviet-dominated eastern Europe, there are no signs of imminent unrest. Further south in the Balkans, Yugoslavia has successfully weathered the transition after President Tito's death in May, and the tensions between Greece and Turkey seem to be easing. Greece becomes the tenth

full member of the Common Market on Jan. 1.

What emerges most strikingly from a survey of this sort is that the world is not in a period of rapid change at the moment. Most parts of it are quite stable -- whether or not you approve of the particular political and social structures that are preserved by that stability.

Yet there has unquestionably been a rapid growth in tension between the major power blocks in 1980, accompanied by rising popular expectations of war. Soviet propaganda automatically blames this on the "ruling circles" in the West, who for some unstated and unaccountable reason wish to unleash a nuclear war in which they would all be killed.

The West pins the blame on Soviet actions in Afghanistan, and on actions the Russians have not yet actually taken in Poland. But these Soviet actions and pro-

pective actions, however wicked and foolish, do not directly threaten the West's security, and are clearly intended to be "defensive" in the strategic (i.e. paranoid) sense of the word.

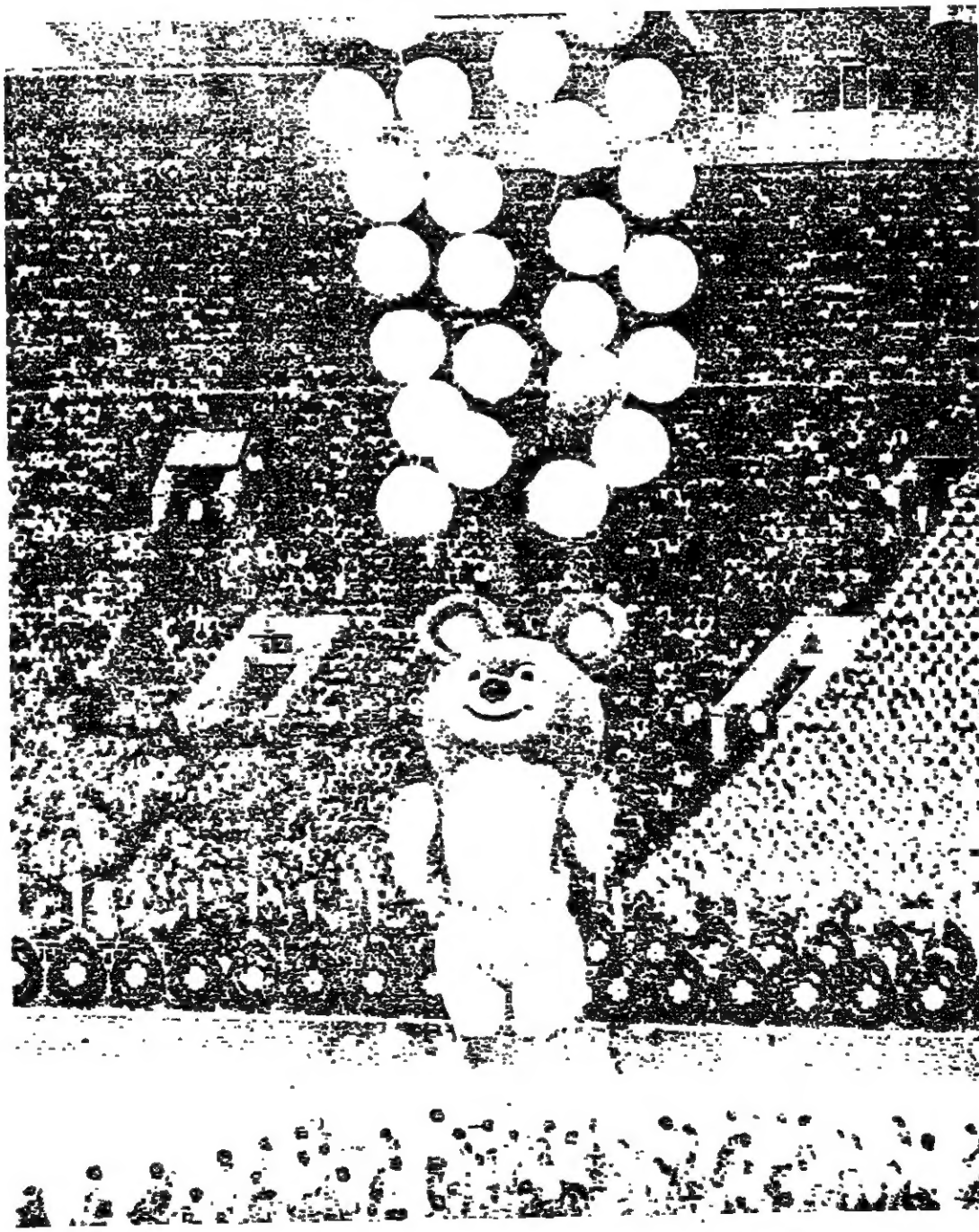
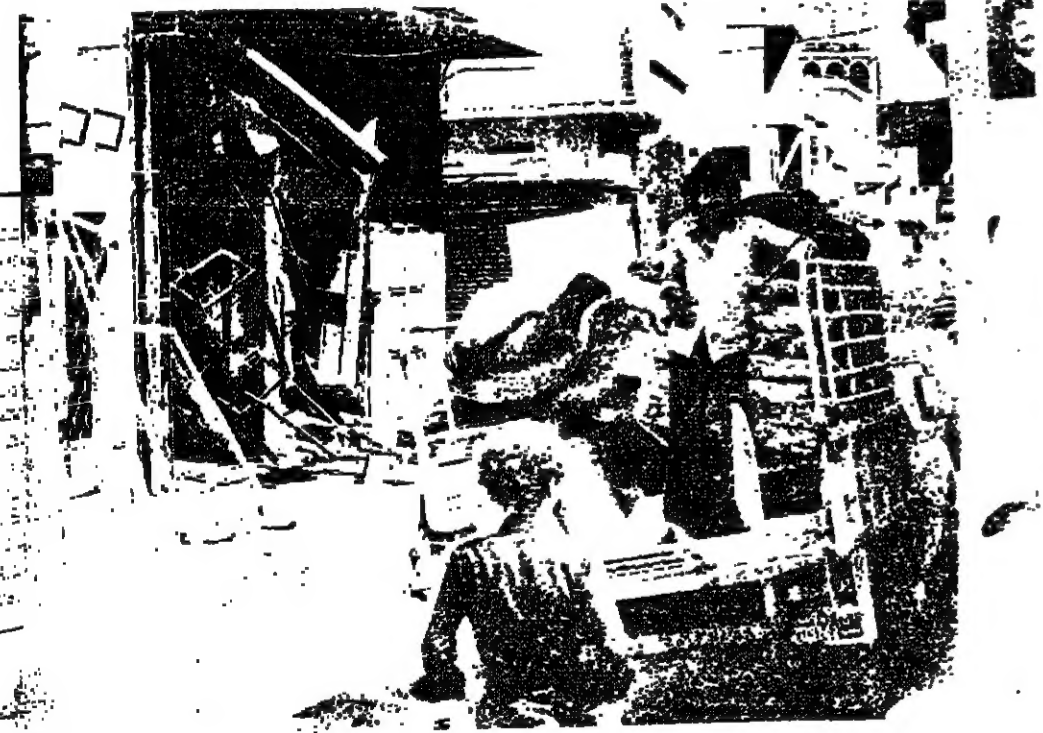
Yet the tensions, and the expectations of major war, are undeniably real and alarming. We can only take refuge in the knowledge that every country is littered with the remains of fortifications built in panicky haste for wars that never happened.

On the other hand, there have also been wars (the First World War, for example) that grew out of a general climate of tension and expectation, although nobody particularly wanted them and there was no great issue at stake. We have survived 1980 unscathed, but there are quite a few more years to get through before we are all safely dead, and it becomes somebody else's problem.

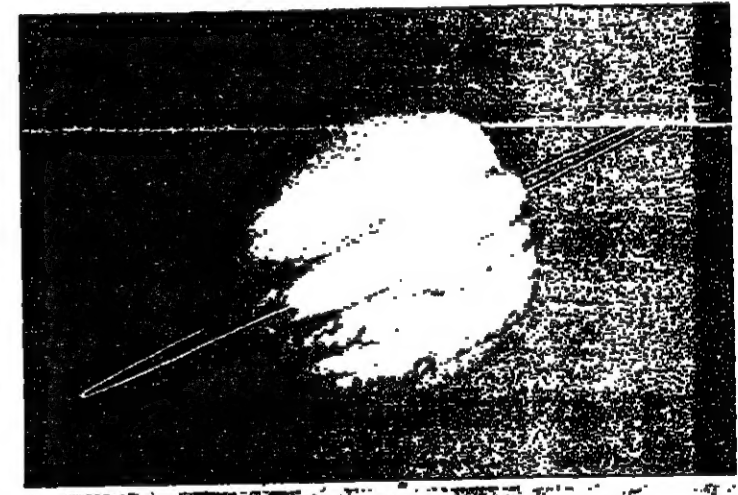


Shah of Iran, cast out by the Islamic revolution and suffering terminal cancer, died in Egypt, where President Anwar Sadat offered him refuge.

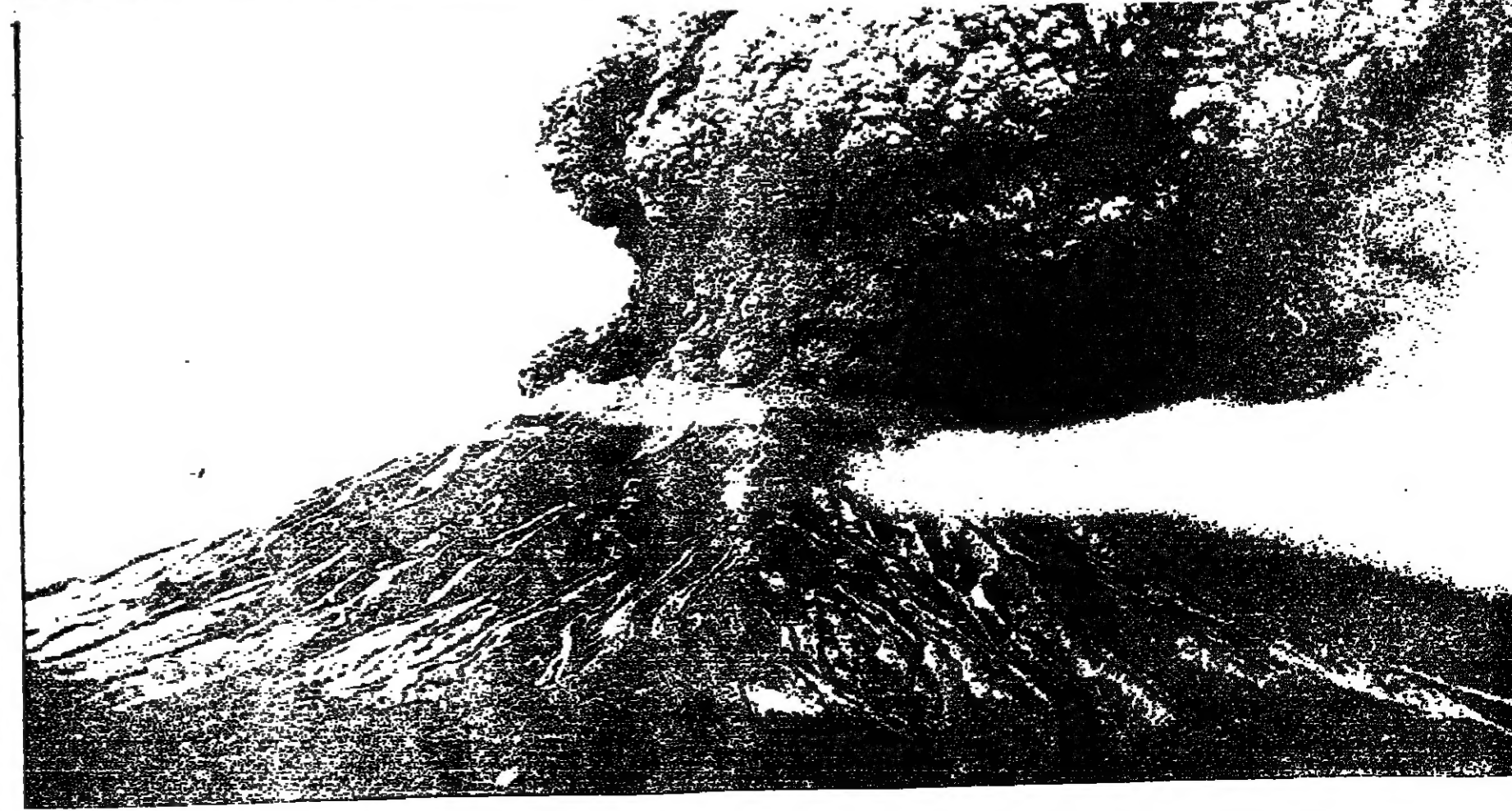
Soldiers patrolled the streets of Istanbul following the Sept. 12 military coup, above, while Israeli shelling devastated southern Lebanon and forced villagers to flee (below).



Fully a year after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, all but the major towns and highways of the country remained in the hands of insurgent forces. Above, rebels inspect a bomb with Russian markings on the fins. Back in Moscow, the invasion left its mark as well after the United States led a boycott of the most lavishly staged Olympics ever, left. But science upstaged both war and pageantry as a U.S. space probe sent back closeup looks at the planets Jupiter and Saturn before going on its way out of the system into infinity.



Nature's wrath exceeded man's as a destroying force in 1980. Mount St. Helens cast a pall of ash over much of Washington state in May and was widely blamed for worldwide changes in weather in the following months. A violent earthquake centred on the Algerian city of Algiers left the area devastated in October. Authorities at first feared that as many as 20,000 had perished, but later estimates sank to 5,000 dead. At left, medics help a girl who was trapped in debris. Another quake the following month in southern Italy left at least as many dead and rocked the government as well after lengthy delays in rescue operations. Below, a test city is set up for the homeless in Aveilino.





## Economic 'soothsayers' peer into global trends

By David Smyth

NEW YORK (AP) — It is crystal-ball gazing time as Jan. 1 looms closer, and economists, soothsayers and assorted experts are succumbing to the perennial urge to peer into the future.

They are not all seeing the same things. Regardless of past flops, lapses and embarrassments, the economic experts apparently find the fortune-teller's art an irresistible temptation.

Charles R. Stahl, publisher of a market letter on precious metals, predicts that gold will trade as high as \$620 an ounce and as low as \$380 an ounce next year. But he adds a condition: "barring any major military confrontation."

A few years ago, Mr. Stahl had predicted gold would trade between \$125 and \$185 an ounce "for many years to come."

Here are some more predictions for 1981 in the fields of business, economics and finance:

For the United States, "it is almost an even-money bet that economic activity will contract early in 1981." This cautious appraisal comes from Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, one of the largest American banks. Almost every year for the past decade, Morgan Guaranty has made the rueful admission at the end of each year that the prediction of almost every American economist at the year's beginning had turned out to be wrong.

The military question is much

on the mind of Sam I. Nakagama, chief economist at Kidder Peabody and Company, a major financial house in the Wall Street financial district. "The United States," says Mr. Nakagama, "has fallen behind the Russians in both strategic missiles and conventional arms, and the gap cannot be closed until the late 1980s."

"If President-elect Reagan goes ahead with his (tax-cutting fiscal) strategy along with a major rearmament programme, we believe even higher rates of inflation—or wage-price controls—are likely during the early 1980s."

Taking a global view, the Conference Board, a New York-based independent research organization, observes that "while an economic recovery appears underway in the United States and Canada, the leading indices in western Europe and Japan are showing signs of slowdown or recession."

"The major uncertainty in the global economy," says the board, "is whether the weakness abroad will develop into a full-fledged international recession, and thus cut short the current improvement in the U.S. and Canada, or whether the recovery here will prevail over the weakness elsewhere."

On a brighter note, Chase Manhattan Bank of New York says: "The nations of Latin America and the Caribbean are undoubtedly among the world's most promising markets for investment

in the coming decades. Their economic growth rate is expected to continue rapidly, they possess large and expanding domestic markets, as well as abundant and diverse natural resources which are largely untapped."

In Australia, on the other hand, severe drought, according to Chase Manhattan, will undermine the agricultural sector's performance at least until mid-1981, "retarding real economic growth."

Malaysia can look forward to some good years, says Chase. "The export outlook for the next few years is highly encouraging. Oil export earnings will be up as a result of higher prices. The plantation sector is likely to continue to thrive. Malaysia will remain the world's leading exporter of natural rubber, palm oil, and tin, and become an important exporter of coconut products and cocoa."

Elsewhere in the Far East, Chase finds that "the Philippines is one of the few oil-importing countries to be following a coherent energy programme. It envisages cutting the percentage of oil in total energy usage from 93 per cent in 1979 to 55 per cent by 1985. It is possible that the targets will be missed by one year or so. Still, the authorities appear determined, the programme seems technically sound and enjoys the support of international lending institutions."

As for India, "planned reductions in government subsidies will

exert upward pressure on prices in 1980-81, but such cuts should improve the longer-term outlook for inflation," Chase said. "The crucial question is whether Indira Gandhi will be able to maintain her current mandate...and quell internal unrest to prevent any major disruption of the economy."

In Europe, Chase observes a "weakening economy" in Portugal, where "rapid monetary growth and the likelihood of inflationary policies are expected to return the inflation rate to more than 20 per cent in early 1981."

Meanwhile, the bank says, "the United Kingdom recession has evolved into the worst economic slump since World War II. The current expectation is that the gross domestic product will decline by 3 per cent in 1980 and by another 1.5 per cent in 1981."

Nevertheless, says Deak-Perera, one of the largest foreign exchange dealers in the United States, "Britain has oil and Maggy Thatcher, whose dynamic leadership is making definite headway against inflation and poor economic performance."

Deak foresees a possible "downward correction in the exchange rate of the pound sterling, but only a brief and limited one. Even if lowered, British interest rates should remain attractive to foreign capital, especially Arab holders, who are enamoured of London."

As for the mighty German

mark, which recently has been sinking on foreign exchange markets, Deak warns that "no attention is being paid to the falling German inflation rate or to the long-term outlook for improvement on all economic fronts. By mid-1981 the mark should be ready to rebound with a vengeance."

## Egypt joins in raising oil prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP) — Egypt will raise crude oil prices as much as \$6 a barrel effective Jan. 1, according to a trade publication.

Mr. Marshall Thomas, market editor of the trade publication *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, said today Egypt's top-quality "Suez Blend" crude rose to \$40.50 a barrel, while lower-quality crudes climbed to between \$32 and \$37.

Egypt produces some 495,000 barrels of oil daily. Mr. Thomas said at least one international oil company is protesting the move and added the Egyptians in the past have cut prices "if they meet resistance" from buyers.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	307.50/309.50
U.K. sterling	728.50/733.90
West German mark	157.50/158.50
Swiss franc	174.10/175.10
Italian lire	(for every 100)
French franc	33.20/33.40
Dutch guilder	68.00/68.40
Swedish crown	144.20/145.10
Belgian franc	70.40/70.80
Japanese yen	97.50/98.10
(for every 100)	148.80/149.70

## EEC to look more 'Mediterranean'

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) takes on a more Mediterranean look on Thursday when Greece becomes its 10th member—the first of three southern countries expected to join in the 1980s.

Greek membership has been hailed by Prime Minister George Rallis as a move which will strengthen the country's democratic institutions.

But the Greek opposition is against EEC membership and has already talked in terms of renegotiating entry if Mr. Rallis' government loses the next general elections.

For international civil servants at the EEC's Brussels-based

institutions, such talk revives unhappy memories of community business being slowed up when British leaders carried out similar promises.

Greece, with its southern farm products, will provide a foretaste of the problems likely to arise with the Iberian countries' accession. But the similarities between the three countries are political as well as economic.

"We weighed the advantages and disadvantages of full accession and came to the conclusion that the economic gains we would achieve far outweighed the disadvantages," Mr. Rallis said.

Five years have been allowed for Greece to make its transition to a completely free market. For a

few producers, such as

tomatoes and grapes, it will be seven years.

Under the Community's common agricultural policy, olive oil and tobacco will benefit from special commission subsidies that these subsidies are compared to those in Spain and Portugal.

Agriculture and members can look forward to the addition of 10 million tonnes to their market.

Greek entry will community one of the largest merchant fleets, representing 13.4 per cent of commercial shipping.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	2,810	1,780	1,778
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	2,447	2,320	2,320
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	2,197	1,670	1,660
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	225	2,060	2,060
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	100	1,730	1,730
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	500	1,500	1,500
Jordan National Bank	JD 1,000	50	16,850	16,850
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	606	14,400	14,380
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10,000	30	121,000	121,000
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10,000	165	11,500	11,500
General Insurance Co. (Old)	JD 1,000	100	1,540	1,540
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	5,350	2,050	2,040
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	500	0,940	0,940
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1,000	500	0,850	0,840
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	15,705	0,840	0,830
Dar Al Sha'bi For Press and Publications	JD 1,000	2,100	0,930	0,920
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2,000	5,750	1,280	1,270
Jordan Dairy Co. (New)	JD 1,000	3,016	1,300	1,290
Jordan Dairy Co. (Old)	JD 1,000	250	1,210	1,200
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	4,230	1,210	1,200
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	9,991	3,460	3,450
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	10,250	2,900	2,890
National Steel Industries	JD 1,000	4,000	1,920	1,910
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	2,376	3,500	3,500
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1,000	530	1,250	1,250
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	550	0,760	0,760
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,520	1,500
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	308	3,400	3,400
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	350	5,700	5,690
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	20	10,450	10,450
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	235	28,050	28,050
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	100	2,850	2,850
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	3,023	9,080	9,070
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	120	19,400	19,400
Total volume of shares traded on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1980: JD 194,627				
Total number of shares traded: 79,004				
Government Development Bonds				
Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High
1989 8 1/4%	JD 10,000	34	340	10,000
1990 8 1/4%	JD 10,000	30	300	10,000

## Indonesia hikes crude oil prices

JAKARTA, Dec. 30 (R) — Indonesian crude oil prices will go up by \$3.50 a barrel across the board from Jan. 1, but premiums on certain exports are to come down, a spokesman for the state-owned oil company Pertamina said today.

This means that the benchmark medium crude Minas oil goes to an official price of \$35 from \$31.50. The light crude Arjuna benchmark official price goes to \$36.45 from \$32.92.

The Indonesian move had been

expected and is in line with similar increases by other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) following their meeting in Bali, Indonesia, earlier this month at which they agreed to a pricing formula allowing most of the 13 members to raise tariffs by up to \$4 a barrel.

Venezuela has announced a \$3 increase to a \$38.06 marker price and Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter, announced at Bali that it had raised its price

from \$30 to \$32 a barrel.

Libya is expected to announce today that it will increase its high quality Brega crude by \$4 a barrel to \$41—the maximum price set by the oil ministers at Bali.

Industry sources said, however, that the impact of the OPEC pricing moves on the world economy will be blunted by Saudi Arabia's decision to hold its new tariff until at least June 1981.

The \$41 ceiling is for top quality grades of the kind Libya produces.

Ministers in Bali said they doubted whether any producer would actually go to the ceiling.

They said there was doubt whether oil above \$40 would be sure of finding buyers, despite the loss to the market of a substantial volume of the exports from warring OPEC members Iraq and Iran.

The oil market will now watch to see Nigeria's reaction. British North Sea prices, now around \$36 a barrel, tend to be fixed close to Nigerian tariffs.

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## Threatened food strike averted

## Polish court postpones decision on farmers' union

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (AP) — The Polish supreme court today postponed decision on the application of a farmers' group to establish an independent trade union, heading off for the time being a threatened food strike.

Chief Judge Antoni Filcek said the date for the next session would be announced later and that Solicitor General Lucjan Czubinski would be asked to sit in.

Mr. Filcek also said the court wanted time to obtain the official Polish translation of a French language document offered by the union's lawyer as evidence.

The farmer organisation, which claims to represent a third of the nation's nearly 3.5 million private farmers, had threatened to withhold produce from the state if the court rejects their appeal of a lower court ruling against their application for registration.

As the court moved to defuse a potential crisis, Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania was

reported to have laid a wreath today at the monument to workers killed during December 1970 labour unrest in Gdansk.

In Warsaw, between 800 and 1,000 private farmers assembled early today before the supreme court building where the session began.

Many in the crowd carried banners reading: "Private farmers feed the nation — don't treat us like hired hands."

The farmers' group, which is affiliated with the massive Solidarity labour movement, appealed a Warsaw district court decision rejecting their application for registration.

Last October, the lower court ruled that the farmers were self-

employed and therefore were not protected by the terms of the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1924.

Mr. Stanislaw Szczuska, the union's lawyer, offered as rebuttal a statement issued on June 4, 1975 by the International Farm Labour Organisation in Geneva, which held that "People who work on their own account and petty landowners" should be considered farm workers.

The supreme court asked for an official, state translation of the document before announcing a decision.

"Farming is a profession regardless of whether the farmer owns the land or not, therefore Polish farmers should have their own organisation to protect their rights," Mr. Szczuska told the court.

"We are told Poland is run by an alliance between farmers and workers," he said. "If true, then the farmer should enjoy the same rights as the latter."

After a member of the farm presidium announced the adjournment, some members of the crowd outside the court began muttering about the delay.

"Don't get excited," he told them. "Everything is in a good way. We are optimistic about the outcome."

The farmers adjourned to a local cultural centre to discuss the court session and meet later with reporters.

Mr. Szczuska, who works for the Solidarity union, said he was optimistic after the morning session and said the solicitor general had been invited "to make proposals on behalf of the state."

Any action by private farmers to withhold produce from the state would aggravate this nation's already tight food supply situation. The government rationed meats and other items during Christmas week and plans to begin full-time meat rationing in 1981.

Anger over high prices and lack of meat supplies triggered last summer's wide-scale strikes.

Although the communists have held power here since 1947, some 80 per cent of Poland's farmland is privately owned. Private farmers produce about three-quarters of the domestic food supply.

## 1981—what the astrologers say

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (Agencies) — American astrologers and clairvoyants all predict that President-elect Ronald Reagan, who will turn 70 shortly after he enters the White House on Jan. 20, will rapidly weaken physically while in office.

Otherwise their predictions for 1981 seem to lack originality: The year will have the usual natural catastrophes and coups d'état.

Certain astrologers see the start of a programme of biological selection to produce an "elite" by using artificial insemination in a country which they do not identify.

They all agree that the result will be a modern-day Frankenstein monster.

Here is a rough survey of American predictions for 1981: Prince Charles' marriage plans will hit a last-minute snag; Pope John Paul II will strongly attack "liberalism" in the Catholic Church; Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will again fall ill; China will astonish the world with its spectacular technological progress in the military sphere, and a new leader might appear: The Middle East situation

will become very serious at the end of 1981; American universities are threatened by trouble next autumn.

The western world will continue to struggle with its economic problems and at the end of 1981 will hold a super-summit to try to find a global solution to them. There will be a new oil crisis towards the end of spring, and the Third World will be hit by famine.

American astrologers, pointing to the movements of Jupiter and Saturn, predict that 1981 will mark a tumultuous turning point in world history. The last time that the two planets were in the same position was in 1127.

President Reagan must take care. He is Aquarius and according to an American astrological journal: "They are too often dupes and victims of their own good intentions and the greed and duplicity of others."

Those born under this sign "too often take their dreams for reality."

There is only bad news for the American consumer — inflation and prices will go on rising.

## Elizabeth's New Year honours list published

LONDON, Dec. 30 (R) — Queen Elizabeth's New Year honours list, published today, gave no recognition to athletes who won medals at this summer's Moscow Olympics.

Most British teams ignored Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's calls to boycott the games because of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan.

After previous Olympic games, awards have been made to several Britons who have been outstandingly successful.

Queen Elizabeth knighted South African born writer and explorer Laurens van der Post, 74, whose books about Africa have won awards throughout the world, and broadcaster Robin Day, who is well known for his probing political interviews.

Ballet dancer and choreographer Anton Dolin, 76, and Michael Levey, director of London's most important museum of painting, the National Gallery, also received knighthoods.

Novelist Kingsley Amis and 90-year-old comedian Arthur Askey, were both made Commanders of the Order of the British Empire (CBE).

Crime writer Eric Ambler and jazz musician Ronnie Scott were made Officers of the Order of the British Empire (OBE).

## Disgruntled policemen riot in downtown Kabul

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (R) — About 40 Afghan policemen beat up their commanding officer and went on the rampage in Kabul yesterday in a protest against an extension of their tours of duty, western diplomats said here today.

The policemen stoned the ministry of information and culture, a Soviet bookstore and passing vehicles until they were rounded up by Afghan riot police, the sources said.

The policemen were not armed and there was an unconfirmed report that one of them was wounded by gunfire when the rioters were arrested in the centre of Kabul.

A Soviet military jeep was later seen burning. It was not known if this was connected with the policemen's revolt, the sources said.

They said there has been frequent reports of conscript policemen being unhappy about extensions of their two-year tours of duty, but this was the first known revolt on the issue.

Most shopkeepers pulled down their shutters during the disturbances and Afghan and Soviet helicopter gunships hovered over the city until calm returned to Kabul later in the day, the sources said.

They added that the city was quiet last Saturday, the first anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

There had been only a partial response by shopkeepers to rebel requests to stage a strike in protest against the Russians.

Most shops opened one hour later than usual on Saturday, apparently in a part-taken gesture to the rebel request, the sources said.

The only ceremony on Saturday was a speech in the People's Palace by President Babrak Karmal who came to power in a Soviet-backed coup last Dec. 27.

The United News of India (UNI) news agency, in a report from Kabul, today quoted Afghan Information Minister Abdul Majid Sarbuland as denying a Pakistani newspaper report that Deputy Prime Minister Abdurashid Aryan has defected.

UNI also quoted the minister as denying a Swedish newspaper report that Defence Minister Gen. Mohammed Rafi was wounded recently in an encounter with a Soviet army officer in Afghanistan.

The spokesman did not link the disturbance with other protests inside and outside Afghanistan over the Soviet military intervention which began a year ago last week.

## Prison raid gives much-needed boost to Forlani coalition

ROME, Dec. 30 (R) — Italy's leading newspaper today praised the police raid that ended a led prison revolt last night as a victory for cracy and the state.

"This notable success has raised the spirits of the den and given security to all law-abiding citizens threatened by terrorism," the daily *Corriere della Sera* commented.

It praised the specially trained police who freed 18 for 24 hours by some 70 rioters, without loss of life.

But the operation, in the southeastern town of Trani, authorities with the problem of freeing kidnapped judge d'Urso, held by the left-wing Red Brigades.

The Brigades, who kidnapped the judge on Dec. 19, communicated clearly written before the Trani operation would be punished if the authorities intervened in the p

Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani said: "The success shown that in this country, which defends democratic values, elements can have any illusions."

The decision to quash the riot by force contrasted with the government's previously conciliatory attitude towards Red Brigades for freeing Judge d'Urso.

Shortly after the guerrillas called for the closure of a jail on Asinara Island, the government announced the already under way for transferring convicted guerrillas to prisons. This was criticised by some as a concession to socialist President Sandro Pertini said in an interview should not give in to blackmail.

"In spite of the humanitarian position of my party absolute firmness in such cases," he said in an interview today.

The successful Trani operation provided a much-needed boost to Forlani's coalition government which he attacked for its decision to close the maximum security jail of Asinara off Sardinia last week.

In their latest communique, issued shortly after last night, the Red Brigades extended their demands for the release of d'Urso.

The communique, the sixth to be issued since the kidnapping on Dec. 12, also called for the abolition of established Italy's maximum security jails and demanding of other anti-terrorist decrees.

## Madrid blast injures

MADRID, Dec. 30 (R) — Seven people, including two children, were wounded in bomb attacks on two international offices here last night, police said.

In a telephone call to Reuters the Armenian "On group claimed responsibility for the attacks on the Airlines and Swissair offices in central Madrid. The British Airways and the Belgian airline Sabena were also targeted. The caller from October Third said the bombs were for an attack in Geneva last weekend on Swiss lawyer G who had been defending an Armenian charged with offences. The caller said the attack had been carried out by agents.

October Third claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on property in London and Paris last October. Among those injured in last night's blasts were a rep the Madrid newspaper *Pueblo*. Jose Antonio Gurrutua was reported in satisfactory condition in hospital. A male daughter, aged four and seven, were also hurt.

# 1980: Zimbabwe's first tumultuous year of freedom

By Alan Cowell

SALISBURY, Dec. 30 — Zimbabwe has survived a first, fragile year of peace, free of the mayhem which many believed would emerge as the legacy of a harsh, seven-year war that stirred racial passions and tribal hatreds.



Robert Mugabe

But, in its eight months in office, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government has not totally eradicated the threat of turmoil that still hangs over his landlocked, central African state whose prosperity is the envy of many neighbours.

Politically, the nation's two tribes — the majority Shonas and the minority Ndebeles — are split, effectively into armed camps. While there has been no mass

exodus of economically-pivotal whites, the 200,000-strong minority remains uneasy and white emigration is as high as during the war years.

Economically, government overspending has sounded alarm bells among bankers who fear an abrupt rise in inflation next year. Military, over 20,000 former guerrillas, armed and highly politicised, remain beyond the purview of the new, 11,000-man national army and the foes who fought the bush war have yet to be reconciled one with the other.

Despite these deep-rooted problems, Mr. Mugabe's style of leadership-by-consensus — an obscure and secretive process of balancing myriad factions and constituencies — has somehow prevented the various potential crises from developing into full-blown disasters.

Since independence from Britain last April 18, less than 100 people have been reported killed in clashes between Mr. Mugabe's followers and those of his rival and former ally, Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo.

The toll of fatalities is high enough to worry Mr. Mugabe, his

aides say. But they point out that, compared to the war years when between 30 and 50 people died each day, the tally is relatively low, lower indeed than many prophesied when, on Dec. 28, 1979, Britain nervously set about implementing a ceasefire that could have turned guerrilla warfare into civil chaos with British troops trapped between the lines.

The British-supervised transition that transformed the rebel colony of Rhodesia into Africa's newest state ended at independence on April 18, 1980. Britain had emerged unscathed from its boldest overseas venture in years and had finally shed the troublesome Rhodesia problem that started with the white rebellion of 1965.

Mr. Mugabe had won 57 of the 100 parliamentary seats in February's pre-independence vote, leaving Mr. Nkomo with 20, the problems facing Mr. Mugabe were legion.

His first move was to assure the jittery white community that, contrary to wartime propaganda fed to them by the old white authorities, the new black government did not plan to hound the whites out of the country.

By October this year, the steady outward flow of whites was continuing, much as it had done during the war. Net migration for the first 10 months of 1980 stood at 8,688 — 3.7 per cent higher than in the same period in 1979, before the conflict ended.

But there had been no mass exodus on the scale of the panicky white departure from Mozambique and Angola in 1975. "If you reckon that there will be 150,000 whites left by 1985, barring total chaos, then you have enough to avoid damaging the economy," said one western envoy.

While white morale has been badly buffeted on several occasions, Mr. Mugabe's most pressing problems are among Zimbabwe's seven million Africans.

Towering over all other issues is the need to create a loyal national army from the former enemies of the war and from the rival guerrilla armies that fought white rule: Mr. Mugabe's ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) and Mr. Nkomo's



Britain's Prince Charles and Lord Soames attended Zimbabwe's independence celebrations on April 16, 1980.

ZIPRA (Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army).

So far, only 11,000 of the 35,000 nationalist guerrillas who reported to assembly camps after the ceasefire have been integrated in nine joint ZANLA-ZIPRA battalions of the new national army.

The army's strength and cohe-

siveness has not been tested under fire, and there has been no move so far to fuse guerrilla units with their erstwhile adversaries — the well-trained black troops of the former Rhodesian African Rifles, who are now formed in three 1,000-man battalions.

The perils of this anomalous situation became clear last month

when ZANLA and ZIPRA battled for a day and a half in the Entumbane township of Bulawayo, where units from both sides had been quartered.

In fighting with rockets, mortars and automatic rifles, 58 people were killed and over 500 wounded. Many of the casualties were caused by reprisals outside the main theatre of battle.

Despite the high tension between ZANLA and ZIPRA, the fighting did not spread to other areas where both sides are quartered and there were no reports of national army units dividing according to their allegiances to the two guerrilla forces.

But the fighting highlighted the deep divisions between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe that have existed since the 1963 rift in Zimbabwe politics that pitted Shonas against Ndebeles.

Mr. Nkomo leads the Ndebeles, who account for only 18 per cent of the population, while Mr. Mugabe's support is rooted in the Shonas.

Their political parties, Mr. Mugabe's ZANU-PF and Mr. Nkomo's ZAPU-PF, held high-level talks earlier this month in an attempt to end the rift between them. But the five-hour encounter produced only a bland communique promising that a committee would be set up to investigate the causes of tension.

The two parties, apart from tribal divisions, are split ideologically and many of the personalities involved do not mesh



Mr. Mugabe must also steer a finely balanced course; moderate enough to avoid alienating the white population while at the same time being progressive enough to satisfy his more radical supporters such as Mr. Tekere.

together. Mr. Mugabe remains deeply mistrustful of Mr. Nkomo and his Soviet backers, while Mr. Nkomo feels that he has not been adequately rewarded for his three decades in the nationalist struggle.

He also expressed resentment at what he considers high-handed treatment by ZANU-PF, while hardliners in Mr. Mugabe's party have called for the liquidation of the burly, veteran nationalist.

Mr. Mugabe also faces problems within his own ranks. Manpower Planning Minister Edgar Tekere, acquitted on a legal technicality of murdering a white farmer, even though the high court found him guilty, has cast himself as custodian of a black revolution that runs counter to the prime minister's own drive for national reconciliation.

Both Mr. Tekere and Finance Minister Enos Nkala have vented personal hatreds of Mr. Nkomo that have deepened the divide between ZAPU-PF and ZANU-PF.

Mr. Mugabe's response has

been to avoid public with his lieutenant instead, private, cautious political isolationism.

But their outspoke have nonetheless uncertainties about among potential for adding to the pro-war revival, banks.

The country this for a growth rate of — its first economic five years — now it ended and trade, the old Rhodesia bank.

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Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo: deep divisions remain between his supporters and those of Prime Minister Mugabe